

STRIKING WORKERS IN BERLIN DEMAND PEACE AND FOOD

100,000 Out And Dis-
turbances Spreading, Says
German Paper

WANT AIMS STATED

Unions Insist On Statement
Of Government's Inten-
tions In West

BAIT FOR ALLIES?

Reports Issued To Influence
Liberals In Entente,
Is Suspicion

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, January 29.—In connec-
tion with the recent reports of labor
troubles in Berlin "a partial strike" is
now semi-officially admitted.

Unofficial messages from Berlin
state that 90,000 men are on strike,
chiefly belonging to the metallurgical
factories, notably the Daimler and
Borsig Motor Works.

The latest unofficial reports leave
little doubt concerning the serious-
ness of the strikes in Germany, which
are spreading from district to district.
Factory meetings have been prohib-
ited in all the industrial centers.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states
that, apart from the 100,000 workers
on strike in Berlin the movement
has spread to the mining district of
Ruhrum, a most important manu-
facturing center.

The workers in the torpedo-factory
at Friedrichshagen and in the Germania
Dockyard at Kiel have struck work
owing to their leaders having been
called up for military service.

Demand War Aims Be Stated

Amsterdam, January 29.—The
Korrespondent-Blaet of the German
Trades Unions states that the strike
agitators in Berlin demand, as a
reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech on
the 16th, a definite statement of
German war aims in the West and
also representation of the working
classes at the peace negotiations.

The Vorwarts, while avoiding
direct reference to the strike, warns
the Government that the people want
food and peace and any attempt to
thwart them by force will be danger-
ous.

There is some suspicion that the
German Government is permitting
the transmission of such news as the
above in order to influence Laborites
in the Allied countries, particularly
in Great Britain.

Vienna Restaurants Closed

Zurich, January 28.—All the res-
taurants in Vienna have been closed
owing to the lack of potatoes, vege-
tables and flour.

M. Jonnart Appointed Governor Of Algeria

Will Institute Reforms For
Natives In Return
For Loyalty

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, January 29.—M. Jonnart,
former Minister of Blockade, has
been appointed Governor-General of
Algeria. He will carry out reforms
in favor of the natives in recognition
of the numerous proofs of their at-
tachment to France during the war.

Less Than 2 Percent Of Convoys Lost at Sea

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—In the
House of Commons today Sir Chiozza
Money stated that from the incep-
tion of the ocean convoy system in
the middle of last year to Janu-
ary 19 over fourteen million gross
tons of shipping, with a dead-
weight capacity of over twenty mil-
lion tons, have been conveyed to
Great Britain with a loss of 1.44
per cent in gross tons or 1.57 per
cent in dead-weight capacity, in-
cluding the losses due to the dis-
persal of convoys by bad weather.

New Trade Commission Opens Headquarters Here

Branch Of U. S. Treasury Department Working To-
ward Equalisation Of China Export Valuations

Mr. M. R. Nicholson and Mr.
Frederick Achenbach, special com-
missioners of the United States
Treasury Department in connection
with the export of goods to America,
have opened offices in the United
States Court building on Whangpoo
Road. They are examining into the
valuations of merchandise exported to
the United States, particularly
with the view of equalising the
values on certain classifications of
goods.

Mr. Nicholson's district com-
prises all of China and the adjoining
contributing territory and he and Mr.
Achenbach expect to leave Shanghai
a week from tomorrow on an in-
spection trip throughout the district,
going first to Manila and then re-
turning through the China ports.

The Treasury Department, Mr.
Nicholson says, has realized the im-
portance of an equalisation of
valuations for the constantly increas-
ing China export trade.

"Valuations on the same kinds of
goods imported from China into the
States have run through a wide range
heretofore," he said, "largely on
account of the difference in the buy-
ing methods among the shippers
here. In some lines goods are pur-
chased direct from the maker by
some dealers; by others they are re-

ceived from a middleman, and by
others, after they have passed
through the hands of two, or three,
or even more middlemen. The
valuations are right from each ship-
per's point of view, but their varia-
tion is infinite. It is extremely im-
portant, now that America's trade
with the Far East is growing in such
leaps, that a more standardised
valuation be put on different com-
modities."

Examination of invoices, dissemi-
nation of information on the regula-
tions concerning American importations,
and on methods of shipping and
other problems of shippers will
also form a part of the work of the
new Treasury Department branch.

Mr. Nicholson has long been con-
nected with the consideration of Far
Eastern goods in America and has
been in the East before. Mr. Achen-
bach was for many years, and up to
the outbreak of the war, a special
expert agent of the Treasury Depart-
ment in Europe. Shanghai will be
their headquarters.

"Shanghai is one of the wonder
ports of the world," said Mr. Nichol-
son, "and its possibilities of increase
are unlimited. America has only
begun to look as far as China and
yet in one year we see a jump in
trade of \$20,000,000. Which is a
pretty good indication of the stupen-
dous increase that is coming."

H. Ollerdesen Going To U.S. to Join Army

Shanghai Boy Leaves Tomor-
row; War Department Calls
St John's Professor

Mr. Harry Ollerdesen, well known
and popular young Shanghai Amer-
ican, is sailing for the United States
on the Venezuela tomorrow to
volunteer his services to Uncle
Sam's army. He expects to enlist
as soon as he reaches San Francisco
and to go immediately into training
camp.

Mr. Ollerdesen will leave a wide
circle of friends in Shanghai wish-
ing him the best of luck and a
triumphant return. His departure
will leave special regret in athletic
circles for Harry was prominent in
many local sports. He was one of
the star players of the Shanghai
Amateur Baseball club and has been
active also in cricket and tennis and
other sports. Harry says he wants
to go into the Infantry and feels
that his seven years' service in the
S.V.C. will stand him in good stead.

Another local American who may
shortly depart for war service at
home is Professor W. H. Taylor,
head of the chemistry department
of St. John's University. Pro-
fessor Taylor has received a cable-
gram from the Adjutant General
in Washington asking him if he will
accept an appointment to serve in
the Gas Defense Research branch.
He has wired the War Department
for further details. Professor Taylor
has been in charge of the chemis-
try work at St. John's for the
past two years. He is a graduate
of the University of Virginia and the
Massachusetts School of Technology
and is well known in the United
States for his chemistry research
work.

EMPHASIS ON CAMBRAI DEPRECATED BY DERBY

Might Happen To Allies Or
Enemy At Any Time,
He Says

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—Speaking at
the Aldwych Club today, Lord Derby
declared that undue prominence has
been given to the Cambrai affair,
which was the sort of thing which
might happen to us or the Germans
at any time.

High Court Has Power To Hear Malvo Trial

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, January 29.—The High
Court has declared itself competent
regarding the examination of the
case of Malvo.

Lansing Denies He Got Speech By Czernin

Has Not Received It Before Or
Since Delivery, He
Announces

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Washington, January 28.—Secre-
tary of State Lansing expresses sur-
prise concerning the newspaper re-
port that Count Czernin's recent
speech in the Reichsrath was for-
warded to President Wilson before it
was delivered. Secretary of State
Lansing says that no copy of the
speech was received here prior or
after its publication.

RETENTION OF COLONIES ADVOCATED BY LEAGUE

Committee Of Workers' Body
Oppose Restoration Of Ger-
man Possessions

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—A meeting
organised by the German Lost
Colonies Committee of the British
Workers League recently passed a
resolution recording its admiration
and gratitude at the brilliant achieve-
ment of the British and Allied
Armies in rescuing the peoples of
the territories formerly under Ger-
man control from that ruthless ad-
ministration and repudiating the
proposals of the Labor Party to hand
over these territories to a cosmopoli-
tan commission, pledging itself
to do its utmost to prevent their re-
turn to Germany.

A copy of the resolution was sent
to Mr. Lloyd George, who has now
replied thanking the Committee and
expressing his appreciation of the
resolution.

At General Smuts' lecture last
night the Belgian Minister for the
Colonies, M. Renkin, paid a high
tribute to General Smuts and dwelt
on the triumphant co-operation of
Great Britain and Belgium.

Mr. Walter Long said that the
campaign conducted by General
Smuts in East Africa had laid the
foundation for the crumbling of Ger-
man power, which has continued
ever since. He hoped that General
Smuts' address would be widely cir-
culated and read by all people,
who desired this great and terrible
war to end in a durable and real
peace and that the lesson taught by
General Smuts that might would be
learned by those who are deter-
mined that the losses of this war
shall not be suffered in vain.

The Weather

Fine but misty. The maximum
temperature yesterday was 53.2 and
the minimum 24.2, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being 49.8
and 24.4.

First Capture Of U-Boat By U. S. Destroyer



Members of the crew of the United States Destroyer Fanning on the deck of a captured German sub-
marine. The Fanning has the credit of being the first of our naval vessels to capture a German submarine
and its crew. The event occurred in November.

MILITARY CONFERENCE IS ON AT VERSAILLES

Important Decisions To Be
Reached At Allied Meeting
In France

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, January 28.—The Inter-
Allied Military Conference at Ver-
sailles begins tomorrow.

Le Matin states that M. Clemenceau,
the French Premier, will preside.
Great Britain will be represented by
Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner and
Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Wilson.
Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier,
will be accompanied by General Al-
fier, the Minister of War, while M.
Clemenceau will have the assistance
of General Foch, chief of the General
Staff, and General Wiegand, the
French representative on the Supreme
Air Council.

The Conference, at which very
important military and diplomatic
questions calling for attention of
the Allies will be discussed, will last
for several days.

London, January 29.—Lord Milner
and General Sir William Robertson
have accompanied Mr. Lloyd George
to Paris, whither the Italian Premier
has also gone from London.

America To Have 1,500,000 Men Ready For France In 1918

Army At Front Nearly 500,000
Now, Is Statement By
Baker

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Washington, January 28.—Secre-
tary of War Baker, addressing the
Military Committee of the Senate to-
day, said that there were now in the
United States sixteen National Army
camps and sixteen National Guard
camps. In other words, thirty-two
full divisions are ready to go to
France.

It has been the policy of the War
Department to send men to Europe
as rapidly as the production capacity
of the country was able to provide for
them. The United States would
have 500,000 men in France shortly
and 1,500,000 more would be avail-
able to go there during 1918.

QUESTION OF SHAMEEN RAISED IN COMMONS

Member Asks Why German
Buildings In British Conces-
sion Are Not Taken Over

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—In the
House of Commons today Colonel
Yate asked: "What are the legal
questions regarding which a decision
is pending which prevent the Ger-
man buildings in the British Con-
cession of Shameen being taken over
and the leases terminated?"

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs, replied
that he was still in communication
with the British Minister in Peking
on the subject and could give no in-
formation at present.

ADMIRALTY CONFIRMS GOEBEN IS OFF SHORE

British Torpedo-Gunboat And
Escort-Vessel Sunk In
Channel

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—The Ad-
miralty issues the following com-
munique:
A reconnaissance made at mid-
night on Sunday showed that the
Goeben was no longer on shore at
Nagasaki Point.

The armed escort-vessel Mechan-
loan was torpedoed and subsequently
stranded in the English Channel on
the 20th and became a total wreck.
Thirteen lives were lost.

The torpedo-gunboat Hamard was
sunk in the English Channel on the
28th as the result of a collision and
three lives were lost.

Astor And Palace Bars Germans and Austrians

Large placards bearing the notice
"No Germans or Austrians are per-
mitted in this hotel" appeared at
the entrances of the Palace and
Astor House hotels yesterday. It is
understood that the directors took
action following protests of guests
that enemy subjects were frequent-
ing the bars, particularly at the
Palace.

ITALIANS PENETRATE LINE EAST OF ASIAGO

Capture Positions And 1,500
Prisoners And Resist
Counter-Attacks

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Rome, January 29.—An official
communique reports:
Yesterday we stormed the heights
eastward of Asiago basin, broke
through the enemy positions at
several points, overcoming a stub-
born defence and subsequently re-
sisting violent counter-offensives.
We took 1,500 prisoners.

Our artillery co-operated with the
Allies in dispersing reinforcements
in Nos and Campomulo Valleys.
Our aircraft was everywhere
superior and brought down 12 enemy
machines.

London, January 29.—(By wire-
less).—A German official com-
munique reports:

The Italians have attacked be-
tween Asiago and the Brenta.
A German communique says:
An Italian attack broke down at
Monte Sisemol. Our counter-attack
regained Monte Di Valbella, on which
the enemy had obtained a foothold.
We threw back the enemy at Col del
Rosso and between Frenzels and the
Brenta, taking 350 prisoners.

We dropped 21 tons of bombs on
Castel Franco, Treviso and Mastro
on Saturday night, causing big fires.
Paris, January 29.—Gen. Fayolle,
the Commander-in-Chief of the
French army in Italy, accompanied
by General Dillman, General Maistre,
the British General Harling and
several Italian Generals, yesterday
performed the ceremony of bestow-
ing decorations of the Legion of
Honor and the War Cross upon the
troops which took part in the recent
victory of Monte Tomba in the
Plain facing Monte Tomba.

There are a few casualties reported
from the southwestern outskirt.
Our aeroplanes engaged the enemy
machines. All our machines have re-
turned.

GERMANS MYSTIFIED BY FRENCH SUCCESS

Victory At Verdun In 1916 Was
Complete Surprise To
Enemy

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, January 28.—Interesting
documents throwing a light on the
French success at Verdun as long
ago as December 15, 1916, which
were issued by the command of the
German 1st Army, have just fallen
into the hands of the French.

The Germans say: "Our defences
near Verdun were apparently fault-
less. Each Division had a very nar-
row front of scarcely more than a
mile. In each sector our forces were
well distributed in depth and our
machine-guns were also well dis-
tributed. Yet the French, by a
single dash, succeeded in penetrating
our positions to a depth of nearly
two miles at certain points and were
also able to attack our lines on both
flanks. They captured 284 officers,
11,000 men, 115 guns and more than
100 machine-guns. How is such a
success to be explained? By a very
powerful and well regulated artillery
with almost inexhaustible supplies of
munitions, the French shelled our
positions till they were ripe for as-
sault."

RAIDERS FAIL IN SECOND ATTEMPT TO BOMB LONDON

Fifteen Planes Cross Coast
But Are Driven Back
From Capital

FEW CASUALTIES

Bombs Dropped Only In
Outskirts And With
Little Result

DEFENSE BETTER

Harrowing Details Given
Of Effect Of Previous
Night's Raid

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, January 30, 3.25 a.m.—
The Press Bureau announces:

Hostile aeroplanes crossed the
coasts of Kent and Essex at 9.30
last evening. None penetrated the
London defences but bombs are re-
ported to have been dropped in the
outskirts. The raid is still in pro-
gress.

7.35 a.m.—The raid yesterday
evening ended early this morning,
long after gun-fire had ceased in
London. The raiders apparently
covered a wide area in the outskirts
of the metropolis without penetra-
ting the city.

Fifteen in Raid
An official communique concerning
the latest raid reports:

About fifteen hostile machines de-
livered a number of attacks against
London but none of them penetrated
to the capital.

A group crossed the Isle of Thanet
and proceeded towards London but
our gun-fire turned them back.

Simultaneously, three or four
machines crossed the coast of Essex
but failed to penetrate the outer
defences.

Later a single aeroplane passed
round the north and west of London
and dropped its bombs in the south-
western outskirts.

Simultaneously another bombed the
north-eastern outskirts, where there
were no casualties and no damage
was done.

Our gun-fire later turned back
other enemy machines between Lon-
don and the Kent and Essex coast.

Three or four machines which were
engaged in a final attack between
11.30 p.m. and midnight were equally
unsuccessful.

There are a few casualties reported
from the southwestern outskirts.
Our aeroplanes engaged the enemy
machines. All our machines have re-
turned.

One Raider Brought Down

The destruction of a raider over
Essex on Monday was the result of
a running fight at a height of
10,000 feet. The Gloster was hasten-
ing towards the coast when a small
British one-seater machine picked
it up on the outskirts of London and
gave chase. The duel continued for
20 minutes, both machines descend-
ing till, when 800 feet above the
village, the Gloster was hit, fell, burst
into flames and the crew were
burnt to cinders. The British
machine did not alight but shot up
again in pursuit of the other raiders.

Harrowing details are printed
concerning the raid on Monday night.
The worst tragedy occurred in the
basement of a building where, besides
100 men composing the staff, many
women and children were sheltering.
A bomb blew out the walls and the
floors, with their heavy machinery,
collapsed upon those seeking shelter.
The water-tanks burst, flooding and
damaging many of the survivors, and
an explosion and fire completed the
catastrophe. The whole building be-
came a roaring furnace. The firemen
and police were quickly on the scene,
and, assisted by soldiers, worked
their hardest by fighting the flames
and clearing the debris, enabling many
to escape. The rescuers found
groups of women crushed under
blocks of concrete and children killed
in their mothers' arms. Forty bodies
had been recovered by yesterday
morning.

Another victim in London was a
septuagenarian rector who was busy
as usual fetching his poor parishioners
to a refuge. He was killed on reach-
ing there.

Fourteen Killed In Shelter

Fourteen people were crushed to
death on the renewal of the raid after

midnight. They were part of a crowd which rushed to a certain shelter whose gates were found locked.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. J. I. McPherson estimated that ten enemy aeroplanes reached London on Monday night. He admitted that a number of the casualties were due to crowding at a place used for shelter during air raids. He emphasized that his questioners should remember the number of times raiders have been turned back.

Raid On German Cities
London, January 30.—Newspaper correspondents at British Headquarters state that the feature of the recent British bombing raids on Germany has been the liberal use of machine-guns made by our airmen who swoop down and attack anti-aircraft defences, searchlights, trains, railway stations and munition factories, besides heavily bombing them.

BOLSHEVIKI DETERMINED TO CRUSH OPPONENTS

Using Every Means To Prevent Growth Of Rivals To Own Regime

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 29.—The outstanding feature of the appalling chaotic situation in Russia is the determination of the Bolsheviks to crush all their opponents.

They are openly assisting to suppress the Government in Finland by aiding the Finnish Red Guards. Sanguinary fighting is occurring in several towns. The Bolsheviks claim that they control Helsinki.

Apparently the Bolshevik Government is determined, at any cost, to prevent the establishment of any anti-Bolshevik regime in Finland, the Ukraine or elsewhere which may endanger its own existence.

Break With Rumania
Petrograd, January 28.—A semi-official communique states that when Rumania opened hostilities against the Russian Republic, the Council of Commissioners decided on the temporary detention of the Rumanian Ambassador.

This measure did not prevent the continuance of the offences. Accordingly the Council of People's Commissioners decrees a rupture of diplomatic relations with Rumania, the deportation of the Rumanian Embassy by the shortest route and the confiscation of the Rumanian gold deposit in Moscow.

Also General Zverevitch, commanding on the front, is declared an outlaw as a rebel to the Revolution, Rumanian Premier Resigns

Amsterdam, January 29.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Rumanian Premier, M. Bratianu, has resigned and has been succeeded by General Averescu.

To Control Business
Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 30.—A message from Vladivostok states that the Soviets have announced, through the organ published in their interests, that a financial Commission has been organized for controlling the banks, Government offices and financial transactions. Every transaction will be subject to approval by the Commission. A deposit received before the appointment of the Commission cannot be withdrawn to the amount of more than Roubles 250 in one week for each depositor. No restriction, however, is placed on making deposits after the appointment of the Commission.

Insurrection prevails among the troops at Nikolai. The mayoral election resulted in a complete victory for the Maximilians, who are now in full control of the city.

Filipinos Fined In U. S. Court For Gambling

Indulgence In The Exhilaration Of Punguigui Costs Forty Bucks

Two Filipinos, Emilio Bugay and R. Domingo, were fined \$20 each in the United States Court for China yesterday after pleading guilty to the charge of gambling. A Filipino sailor and eight women taken in the raid were discharged. The women included a Japanese, a Spaniard and six Filipinas.

The raiders, under Inspector Reeves and Mr. Kavanaugh, found the company assembled in a small room of the house, the two men fined being engaged in trifling with the uncertainties of punguigui, one of the most facile ways of losing money in the Islands. There were about a peck of playing cards on the table—nine decks, to be exact—and some small change. The court warned the gamblers that another appearance might result in a trip to Bilibid and also mentioned to the owner of the premises the dangers of allowing her property to be used as a gambling center.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Feb. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yoko Maru Feb. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 9
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ... Feb. 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Feb. 12

Made By Crippled French Soldiers



"AT HIS MASTER'S HEELS"

This is the polli's idea of a Boche prisoner. The naughty little prisoner had been playfully relieving cadavers of such playthings as watches, buttons and extra rations when the Tommy happened along, put salt on his tail and attached a string to his neck. Note the wistful expression as Fritz contemplates the haversack.

ONE DEFENDANT COMPANY NOW IN INSURANCE SUIT

Third Of Four Original Companies Admits Liability To Oriental Cotton Mill

A third defendant was struck from the writ filed by the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., to collect insurance following the fire in the company's godowns when the 42,854.50 of cotton was claimed destroyed.

When the original writ came up before Sir Haviland de Bunsen in the British Supreme Court a week ago, Mr. Duncan McNeill, for the plaintiff, applied to strike out the name of the Yangtze and the South British insurance companies, these having admitted liability.

There then remained the Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., the latter being the company which was struck off yesterday, Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for the Employers' Liability and agreed to the petition for striking out. Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for the Lancashire Co.

Mr. McNeill also applied for the writ to be amended by changing the amount from Tls. 42,854.50 to Tls. 9,711.48, to which the Court assented. Mr. McNeill asked for pleadings and said that he did not think he ought to be asked to file a state-

ment of claim. According to his instructions, he said, the Lancashire Co., who were now the only defendant, have, as insurers, entirely disputed liability, but, as re-insurers, paid their proportion of the amount of liability. He did not know how far that might stop them from disputing the case altogether.

Mr. Macleod stated that one of the terms of re-insurance made this imperative. The Court ordered pleadings and the second case between the same parties was called, this claim being for Tls. 35,538.51. Mr. McNeill said that the only defendant was now the Lancashire Co. and the writ was amended to read Tls. 9,714.39 and pleadings were ordered.

'Cavalleria' Farewell

"Cavalleria, Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" had their farewell performance at the Olympic Theater last night and a fairly well filled house expressed its pleasure in the singing of the local grand opera stars. Both operas were well sung and the acting showed another gain with the growing familiarity with the parts. Last night's performance ended the regular opera season in aid of war funds. "Tosca" will be sung again on Saturday night as a special performance.

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LUNG CHI-KWAN CHECKED BY CANTON'S FORCES

Driven Out From Two Places But Still Holds Some Districts

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, January 29.—General Lung Chi-kwan's progress in four big districts has been checked. He has been driven out from Enping and Tzowshan but still holds many districts in Kwangtung.

The Provincial Assembly has passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 to enable the National Assembly to hold regular sessions in Canton.

Lo Cheng has been appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Canton, being the first instance in which a provincial official has been appointed by the Military Government and the appointment has been accepted by the Canton Government.

Because of the report of unrest in South Chekiang, precautionary steps have been taken by Tsuchun Yang Shan-teh of that province, according to the Chinese press. The entire forces of the third brigade under the command of Li Chuan-yi were ordered to Wenchow yesterday morning.

Reports are again current that General Wang Shih-chen will resign as premier and Minister Tien Wen-li will succeed him.

The mandate for the resumption of hostilities in Hunan was promulgated Wednesday night, having been countersigned by all the Cabinet members.

Details of the evacuation of Pelyang troops from Yochow have reached Peking through the official report of General Wang Ching-chin, commander of the expeditionary forces in Wuchang and Yochow. General Wang stated that the loyal troops were outnumbered about four to one and the troops under General Fan Kuo-chang fled from their position first.

Further success of government troops in Szechuen is reported by General Liu Tsung-hou.

The Southern forces under General Ling Hu and Shen Hung-yin have recaptured Yanping and Lim-kong from General Lung Chi-kwan.

British Take Prisoners In Attack By Patrol

German Artillery Is Active Around Ypres And Arras, Halg Wires

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Our patrol successfully attacked a post northeastward of Havrincourt, killing or taking prisoners a number of the garrison.

Further casualties were inflicted on the enemy in patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, where we captured a machine-gun.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

We repulsed an attempted raid southward of the Scarpe. The enemy did not reach our trenches.

The hostile artillery was active at Arras and Ypres.

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Damage Done To 109 Vessels Repaired By Processes Deemed Unique

HOPES OF FOE BAFFLED

Written Orders Show Central Authority For Making Ships Useless

New York, December 18.—Every one of the 109 German ships seized by the United States is in the transport or cargo service, the damage deliberately done to their engines having been repaired thoroughly.

This information was given out yesterday by the Committee on Public Information.

In the statement the committee says that "there is evidence that a German central authority gave orders for destruction on these ships effective on or about February 1, 1917, simultaneous with the date set for unrestricted submarine warfare, and that the purpose was to inflict such vital damage to the machinery of all German ships in our ports that none could be operated for from eighteen months to two years. This purpose has been defeated in signal fashion. In less than eight months all the ships were in service."

Committee Tells Of Repairs

In The New York Sun's exclusive story of the destruction wrought the estimate of marine engineers was quoted to the general effect that it would be about nine months before the ships could be restored to usefulness. In describing the means taken by the Government to repair and reclaim these ships the Public Information Committee says:

"There is documentary proof that the enemy believed the damage irreparable.

"To obtain new machinery would have entailed a prolonged process of design, manufacture and installation. Urged by the necessity of conserving time, the engineers of the Navy Department succeeded by unique means in patching and welding the broken parts and replacing all of the standard parts which the Germans detached from their engines and destroyed or threw overboard.

"The mechanical evidence is that the campaign of destruction was operated on these ships for more than two months and that the Germans were convinced that they were making a thorough job of it. Their scheme of ruin was shrewdly devised, deliberately executed, and it ranged from the plugging of steam pipes to the utter demolition of boilers by dry firing.

"When the United States Shipping Board experts first surveyed the ruin the belief was expressed that much new machinery would have to be designed, manufactured and installed, making eighteen months a fair minimum estimate of the time required. However, at the Navy Department, where the need of troop and cargo ships was an urgent issue, officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, having faith that the major portion of the repairs could be accomplished by patching and welding, declared it was possible to clear the ships for service by Christmas, and the last of the fleet actually took her final sea test and was ordered into service as a Thanksgiving gift to the nation.

Many Volunteered Service

"To accomplish this end the Navy Department secured the services of all available machinery welders and patchers, many of them having been voluntarily offered by the railroads.

"Most of time that elapsed between the date on which work was begun and the date on which the last ship was put into commission after vigorous tests was, in fact, chargeable less to the actual repair work than to the tedious task of dismantling all machinery from bow to stern of every ship for inspection, thus eliminating every chance of overlooking concealed mutilation."

The Government's repair forces worked always in apprehension of concealed explosives. They found everywhere on the ships instances of artful pipe plugging, of concealing steel nuts and bolts in delicate cylinders, of depositing ground gins in oil pipes and bearings, of cunningly changed indicators, of mine fire extinguishers with gasoline. On each ship there was no boiler that was not threaded through every pipe for evidence of plugging. On one ship written records were found of the damage done. On most ships the

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mechanics had to search more or less blindly for cleverly hidden evidences of sabotage. The statement goes on to say:

"The method of patching and welding broken marine engines had never before been practised, although the art has been known in the railroad industry for fifteen years. Three methods of patching were used: electric welding, axiacetylene welding and ordinary mechanical patching, the latter often later being welded. Following the repairs, tests of the machinery were first made at the docks, where the ships were lashed firmly to the piers while the propellers were driven at low speed, and later each ship was taken to sea for vigorous trial tests. The patches and welds were reported as having given complete satisfaction.

Leviathan's Test Supreme

"When the Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland and the largest ship afloat, was put into commission by the United States Government and sent to sea for a trial run, her commander, a young American naval officer, was ordered to 'extort every pound of pressure that she possesses, for if there is any fault we want to know it now.' The Leviathan stood the test. She was one of the ships least mutilated, due to the fact that she was in bad repair and it was believed that she would not be fit to put to sea for many months. The navy engineers found it necessary to overhaul and partially redesign and reconstruct many important parts of the engines."

"The most serious damage was done," the committee adds, "by breaking cylinders, valve chests, circulating pumps, steam and exhaust nozzles on main engines, and by dry firing boilers and thus melting the tubes and distorting the furnaces. There were many instances of mining and easily detectable destruction, such as cutting piston rods and connecting rods and stays with hack saws, smashing engine room telegraph systems and the removal and destruction of parts which the Germans evidently believed could not be replaced."

The former German liners, sailing under distinctly American names, are fitted as troops and cargo ships. Each is convertible to a completely equipped hospital ship for return voyage service. The fleet of seized merchantmen added 500,000 tons to the American merchant marine.

ENGLAND IS GRIM, BUT UPLIFTED BY WAR TURNS

Confident Lloyd George Is Right Man To See Conflict Safely Through

CRITICS BECOME FEW

Larger Vision Of Situation Grows More Apparent To Common People

By Jackson C. Weillier

England enters upon its fourth war winter in a different frame of mind than it has known for generations. Even in the darkest days of the Boer struggle, when things military were going badly and the whole world seemed arrayed in sympathy against Britain, there was no approach to the gravity or to the earnestness with which the nation views its concerns today.

Only by going back to the critical years of the Napoleonic struggle can anything like a parallel be found for the seriousness, the determination, doggedness that this country is displaying. The Italian crisis came at an hour when the nation was beginning to entertain hope of a peace not too far deferred and certainly favorable. The plunge from optimism that was almost gay to the depths of startled, amazed disillusion has been a hard experience.

Yet nobody having seen Britain in other times, in peace as well as in war, in other crises of this war, can doubt that the country is just getting ready for the biggest and best of which it is capable. There is not a whimper, a word of discouragement, a whisper of distrust.

Politicians Were Blamed

Down to the very day of the Italian disaster there had been going on for months a great clique of criticism directed against the Government. The substance of the argument was that the war was getting along pretty well but not well enough; that the soldiers were all right, the commanders were all that could be desired, the navy was straining at its leash, but the politicians were holding things back. The war was going to end right, but it wasn't going to end soon as it ought, and that was because the politicians didn't have sense enough to put themselves confidently in the hands of the military and naval authorities. Not enough was being done to hasten the end, the critics said; to effect that close co-ordination of the military and material forces of the empire that would make it possible to put forth the last supreme effort necessary to bring victory.

Throughout all these months of increasingly bitter criticism it was observable that the critics almost always abstained from direct attacks on Mr. Lloyd George. He was accused of bad judgment in the selection of lieutenants, of undue optimism at times, of letting his enthusiasm override the commonest discretion. But nevertheless he was credited with being the one public man with a big enough imagination to see the whole war, and with the vitality and virility to lead through to victory.

The national reliance on Mr. Lloyd George's leadership was never so plain as in the days immediately following the receipt of the bad news from Italy. Suddenly it was realized that the politicians had been right and the soldiers had taken too narrow a view of the war. Strategy in watertight compartments, the policy of letting each nation among the Allies fight its own war practically independently,

with only the vaguest unity of strategy, was discovered to have been the mistake of professional leaders, each too intent on the particular task of which he was in direct charge.

Saw Unity of Purpose

It came to be understood that for many months Mr. Lloyd George at least had been seeing the war with a vision that swept clear across Europe, north and south, east and west; that recognized the essential unity of purpose in all areas and on all fronts, and that had been demanding co-ordination of effort, only to be overruled by the professional or thwarted by the small jealousies due to a too intense nationalism.

In his speech at Paris on November 12 the British Premier dared much. When he said that he at times had felt that "unless some change remain responsible for a war direction doomed to disaster for lack of unity," he was in effect delivering an ultimatum alike to his critics at home and to his colleagues of the War Cabinets in all the allied countries.

He spoke as one who realized that his hour of fate had come, and who was not afraid. He believed in himself, and he believed that his own nation and its allies were ready to give him their confidence. He was not in error in assuming that in France, in Italy, in America and the British Dominions, his hold on the confidence of Governments and people was such as to make it not only possible but a simple duty for him to speak plainly.

It was a startling thing to hear the British Premier say at this stage of the war that he seriously had contemplated withdrawal from his post unless he could have a larger voice in the councils directing the war. Yet without doubt he was correct in apprehending that such a course on his part could be regarded not only in England but in the other allied countries as nothing less than disaster. No other statesman, in Europe at least, among the Allies, has won the measure of confidence, the recognition as a real international leader, that has been given to Mr. Lloyd George. On the strength of this confidence which he believed he possessed, he demanded the power and the responsibility of a leadership similar to that which Pitt exercised among the European allies in the struggle against the Corsican.

To Keep Hand On Helm

It is evident that Mr. Lloyd George regards the establishment of an allied General Staff as merely a beginning. Plainly, he does not intend again to let the direction of allied strategy and policy get too far out of hand. He has a conception of that greater co-ordination, that more complete unification and organization not only of military and naval effort but of the resources of the civilized world, which is going to be

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Turks' Death Roll 800,000 Armenians

1,200,000 Of Them Have Been Starved, Robbed, Enslaved Or Deported

The Hague, December 22.—One half, or 800,000, of the Armenian people who were under Turkish rule at the beginning of the war have been slaughtered or starved to death by Turks, according to an indictment issued here by several influential Hollanders, among whom are A. F. de Savornin Lohman, the Dutch Minister of State, and Dr. Anton van Gyn, formerly Dutch Minister of Finance.

In all, they assert, the Turks have deported 1,200,000 Armenian men, women and children, robbed them of all they possessed, massacred the men, carried off the women and girls to Turkish harems and Kurdish villages, sold the children in the slave

market and abandoned the remainder to slow death by starvation.

"This remnant of the Armenian people in Asia Minor," says the statement of these neutrals, "is a starving, beggar people, consisting in the main of old men and women and children. The number of children who, separated from their relatives, lie along the caravan routes or wander about the towns like dogs runs into tens of thousands. It is scarcely credible that in the twentieth century the extermination of almost an entire people under such terrible circumstances was possible. But entirely trustworthy evidence of neutral consular officials, of German and Swedish missionaries and teachers is available and puts the matter beyond all doubt."

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Representative Kotaro Mochizuki Gives Japanese Impressions Gained Abroad

DIET WORK CONTINUES

Ministry Officials Kept Busy Replying To Attacks Made By Opposition Members

Tokyo, Jan. 24.—Frank diplomatic dealing with America is the best policy for Japan, Representative Kotaro Mochizuki, who recently returned from the United States after a trip with the Parliamentary mission, told the House of Representatives of the Diet yesterday afternoon.

That Viscount Kato Kaneko would be a suitable ambassador to America, and that Japan is passing through a most critical period because Germany's influence is gradually extending itself to the Far East were other statements made by the Kenseikai member. His speech was replete with impressions gained while in America.

Mr. Mochizuki, a member of the opposition party, first expressed fear that Japan would be slighted by the Entente powers regarding the peace issue because of the inconsistency in the speeches delivered by Premier Count Terauchi and Foreign Minister Viscount Motono the previous day.

Mr. Mochizuki said that notwithstanding the fact that the Entente powers are firmly determined to continue the war against Germany, German influence is gradually being extended to Russia and even to the Far East.

He fears that such will greatly affect Japan. Mr. Mochizuki said that this could be foreseen already at the start of the revolution in Russia even as early as the beginning of last year. He indignantly inquired of the Ministry asking why more decisive and positive steps toward Russia have not been taken.

Mr. Mochizuki says that Japan should make an effort to effect a compromise between the North and the South of China, not only for the benefit of China, but also for the future of Japan. He believed this is highly important in eliminating the German influence from China.

Should Explain Conditions

The speaker said that Japan lacks sincerity and enthusiasm in dealing with diplomatic issues with America. He said that he greatly regretted that Japan did not promptly notify the Entente powers when opinions advocating a Japanese expedition to Europe were widely discussed among the people of the Entente powers, advising them fully of the impracticability of this plan to explain to the Entente nations, this issue has aroused ill-feeling toward Japan, he said.

Need New Style Diplomacy

He attacked the Terauchi Ministry for its methods in settling the steel issue with America. He concluded his speech by saying that in view of the growing importance of Japan's relations with America, both diplomatically and economically, he believes it imperative that Japan send a most capable man to succeed Ambassador Sato and he expressed his desire that the appointment not be made from among those diplomats trained at the Foreign Office of Kasumigaseki. Mr. Mochizuki highly recommended Viscount K. Kaneko. There was a general lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Diet members, as well as the visitors in the galleries when the body convened yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Higuchi, of the Kenseikai party, criticized Mr. Ooka, the chairman, for failure to give Mr. Ooka opportunity to answer Viscount Motono, after the latter replied to Mr. Ooka through the fault of the chairman. Mr. Ooka defended himself, saying that he did not think that he made any mistake.

Mr. Yamamoto criticized the tax program of the Terauchi Ministry as being carelessly formed.

Mr. Yamamoto asked from his seat for an explanation from the Minister of Education as to the question of subsidy for national education from the national treasury. Dr. Okada, the minister replied that the fund needed should be raised by means of taxes.

Cites American Preparations

Mr. Katoaka, of the Kenseikai, followed. He asked whether the ministry considered the national defense program as sufficient for the need of the Empire. Even America is to build 40 battleships, he said. America is a land of liberty and peace. For Japan, surrounded by water, a reasonable size navy is necessary. He said that the so-called 8 and 12 plan is insufficient and wanted the authorities to make a concrete reply to his question.

"If the 8 and 12 plan of the navy is to be completed in 2 or 12 years, is it not necessary to build two cruisers a year from 1920? For that plan, ¥17,000,000 will be needed, will it not? What are the views of the Government as to the future of the economic conditions of the country? Recently, prices have gone up considerably. There is no likelihood that they will fall within the present year. Currency contraction or inflation is caused by the rise and fall of prices. The convertible notes have increased every year."

The Government has incorporated ¥16,500,000 as allowances to the government officials because of the rise of prices. Can that be called a consistency in the budget? Why was only one half of the expenses of naval construction incorporated? he asked.

Should Improve Aviation

Mr. Kashiwabara of the Kokumin-to followed: He said that he believed it imperative that Japan make an expansion in connection with her aviation. This was approved by General Oshima, Minister of War, who said that the government would pay more attention to this issue in the future.

Mr. Oshikawa, who followed Mr.

Rainbow Division, Representing 33 States, Arrives Safely In France



MAJ. GEN. WEAVER, RAINBOW TROOPS, COL. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

It was recently announced that the Rainbow Division of National Guard troops, representing thirty-three States, had arrived safely in France and is now in final training preparatory for service in the trenches.

Major-General William A. Mann is the commander of the division which is so representative of America.

Colonel Douglas MacArthur, former censor for the War Department, is chief of staff. The photograph in the center was made at one of the final reviews of the Rainbow Division when in camp at Mineola, Long Island.

Kashiwabara, attacked the Terauchi Ministry saying that Count Terauchi is bureaucratic and autocratic. He advised Count Terauchi to be more democratic.

Mr. Muto raised several questions including those of the silk trade and food issues. Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agricultural and Commerce, replied that the government was well aware of the importance of these issues and an investigation was already under way regarding them.

Discusses Conscription Changes

Tuesday the Committee for the Revision of the Conscription Law of the House of Peers met. Count Hayashi, 15 members, War Minister General Oshima and other representatives from the War Office were present.

General Oshima explained the main points of the bill before the committee. The bill proposes that even those enrolled as students in middle schools should be subject to examination for conscription, if they be in the age of majority, so that they may be enrolled after their graduation from the middle school. The six-weeks actual service system is to be changed to a one year service system. The evils of shunning military service will be removed by the new plan.

In answer to Mr. Egai's question whether the change from six weeks service to one year service will not inconvenience the graduates of the normal schools who being sons of poorer families may find it difficult to support themselves while in the military service, General Oshima said that he had made an arrangement with the minister of education as to the grants to be made to such students who need fund.

The Irish Question

Mr. John Dillon's Warning

Speaking in Dublin at the Ancient Order of Hibernians Literary and Debating Society, Mr. John Dillon last month said: "The country is swept by a wave of passion which is, I frankly recognize, patriotic, intensely patriotic, and in my opinion extremely brave and gallant on the whole."

"What has created the enormous change? It is not that Mr. Griffith has converted them to his doctrine. It is the work of Sir John Maxwell and his men have brought about this mighty change. It is essential that the Irish people should understand this, and what fills me with apprehension and anxiety as to the future of this country is this—this great wave of passion has been taken hold of by men, not by Mr. Arthur Griffith nor by Mr. John MacNeill. We say what the power of these men was at the Convention. Do you suppose for a single moment that Mr. Arthur Griffith, who signed himself the other day as the father of Sinn Fein, would step down and out for De Valera if he had dared to face him? The verdict of this convention was that the men who had no confidence either in John MacNeill or in Arthur Griffith were in control of the new movement. What did we see? Arthur Griffith stood up to defend John MacNeill for trying to stop the insurrection of Easter Week as he now frankly admits he did try. Are we, he said, to be told that he was a criminal because he did his best to prevent a holocaust being made of the young men of Ireland? That is what he called Easter Week, a holocaust of the young men of Ireland. These men, therefore, have condemned Easter Week as strongly as we have, and by what right of honest politics do they go about this country, exploiting Easter Week for political purposes, when they condemned it as unjustifiable and lauded the exertions of men who tried to stop it?"

Not A Republic

"Ireland will not be a republic, and cannot be a republic without a bloody fight and a successful fight; and in order to make Ireland a republic you have to break England and beat her to the ropes. The Countess Markievicz thinks that will be an easy thing to do. I believe, on

the contrary, that any attempt to do so will undo the work that has been done for the past 50 years, and bring us back to the position that Ireland occupied in 1798, and would cost thousands of lives and desolate this country. What makes me so uneasy and anxious—and I am uneasy and anxious about the immediate future of this country—is this: one of the horrible characteristics of the past history of Ireland, as I read it, is that when Ireland got to be united, or appeared to be united, and struggled upon some policy which was shaking the foundations of the British power governing this country, the scheme always adopted by the enemy was to sow division amongst the Irish ranks, as of old, and then to drive the hotheads and enthusiasts into some enterprise so that they might be cracked; and I believe at this very hour, and in this city, there are men engaged in the infernal work which was so successful in 1798—the same work which drove Wolfe Tone into rebellion. This young man has been described as an irreconcilable revolutionary. He was nothing of the sort. Wolfe Tone, up to a certain period, was a confirmed constitutional agitator. He would have been one of our party but for the fact that these men drove by deliberate and detestable policy the young men of the country into insurrection. That is the game being played in Ireland today. I see it going on around me on every side.

Terrific Responsibility

"If the hour comes, the responsibility of the men who have led in this movement will be terrible. To hurl the unarmed youth of a nation like Ireland who have been through the whole history of the country signalled by martial courage, what I may describe as reckless courage—to hurl them unarmed up against the infernal machinery that has been devised for the destruction of human

life in modern war, is a crime, or an act of unspeakable folly.

"Might I direct your attention another matter which ought to engage the earnest attention of any man who has any responsibility in Ireland? Throughout the whole of the struggle of our race to save itself from extinction, when our people were devastated by famine or nearly completely wiped out of existence by the evictor, they fled out of the country across the water to America. There they found a home where they were welcome in their misery and poverty. They arrived there starving and in rags to a great extent, and they were offered a great career and built up a new nation—the greater Ireland, because the Irish of America are far more numerous and more wealthy than the remnant of the race left at home. The flag of that country became as dear, more dear to many of our blood, than the old green flag at home—the flag of the Stars and Stripes became a sacred flag to Ireland, and in all the difficulties of America in the Civil War the Irish regiments were ever to the front of the battle, and, as I say, under the shelter of that flag and free Constitution our people had offered to them not only a home, but a career of honor, where they could redeem themselves from the horrors they had to fly from in their own country.

What Is Happening?

"From that hour down to now one of the most proud and splendid chapters in the whole of the chequered history of our persecuted race has been the assistance, the loyal, generous and unflinching assistance, which has poured across the Atlantic from the exiles of our race to strengthen the arm of our race at home—to redeem the old land they have sent back tens of thousands of dollars to free our people and support our political movement. They have done more than that. They have helped to acquire the greatest asset we have in the whole world, the friendship and support of the American race in our struggle for liberty.

"That is what our race got in America; and look at what is happening today. I confess it fills me with horror. The friends and supporters of these men who call themselves Sinn Feiners in Ireland are now charged by the Government of America, and by all the great public organs of America with treason to that flag, and with entering into a combination with Germany to defeat

America. That is what the policy of these men has brought the Irish race to. I am deeply convinced that the bulk of the Irish race in America will take steps immediately to dissociate the name of Ireland from such conduct."

As illustrating the impracticable character of Sinn Fein, Mr. Dillon said: "A body of farmers of Leitrim sent a resolution to the Sinn Fein convention which dealt with the question of the fixing of the price of beef in England, which had for a short time dropped in the case of stores stock in the western counties by 15 a head, and they called on Mr. Griffith to carry out the spirit of that resolution, to build a commercial fleet to ship the cattle of Ireland to some neutral port. That is a full measure of the practical spirit of these men, and of course, the fact that we have no shipyards except those in Belfast, does not affect them at all. Then there is the Countess Markievicz. What does she propose? 'My remedy,' she said, 'is this—my advice to the farmers is to sell nothing, but keep everything.' I would like to see what the Sinn Fein farmers of Roscommon would say to that. Pigs are now going to a price never known before, and the remedy of these practical people is that they should not sell anything at all, but keep everything. That is only a subject for laughter and amusement."

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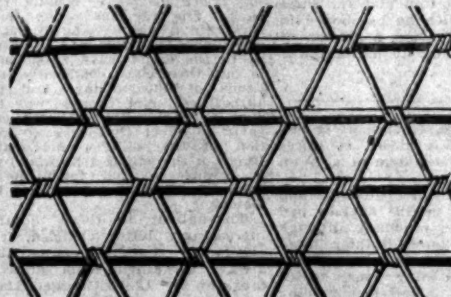
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ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 24

more suitable for foreign residence

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suitable for foreign residences.

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Have it taken now while you are young and good-looking.

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Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

U. S. WAR RELIEF SENDS 7 CASES OF SUPPLIES

Represents Work Of Shanghai
Headquarters And Women
Of Outposts

Seven cases of Red Cross war supplies were shipped this week by the American War Relief Association of China. The shipment is the product of the women's work rooms here together with contributions of work from the women of the outposts.

The cases were shipped in bond to the American Red Cross, New York, and were forwarded freight free through the courtesy of the Robert Dollar Company. Insurance on the supplies was donated by Mr. W. S. Jackson of the Yankins Insurance Company.

The contents of the cases included:
Sweaters 105
Socks (pairs) 430
Mufflers 24
Wristlets (pairs) 20
Bed Wraps 19
Bed Socks (pairs) 510
Many-tailed handbags 130
Abdominal 485
Hosiery 100
Triangular 130
Absorbent and ointment pads 153
Gauze compresses and sponges 1790
From Hankow 47
Bed Wraps 51
Bed Socks (pairs) 65

FALLING MAST KILLS SIX

Washington, January 15.—A falling mast on the U. S. dreadnought Michigan killed six sailors and injured three.

LIBERTY LOAN IN MARCH

Washington, January 15.—It is believed in well-informed circles here that the next Liberty Loan will be issued in March.

THE DAILY MAIL SETS LONDON PRESS AT ODDS

Liberal Organs Deny Haig And
Robertson Are Too Old For
Posts They Hold

London, January 31.—Heated discussion now going on several leading newspapers in Great Britain is attracting much attention. It was started by the Daily Mail, which said that General Robertson, chief of the General Staff and Field Marshal Haig are too old to assume such important positions as they hold, and strongly advocated their resignation. The organs of the Liberal Party are denouncing such criticism which they term unwarranted.

Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30:

1. Waltz—"Dreaming"..... Joyce
 2. One Step—"The Policeman's Holiday"..... Ewing
 3. Waltz—"Oh! Oh! Delphine"..... Caryll
 4. One Step—"The Wedding Glade"..... Hirsch
 5. Waltz—"Dream Kisses"..... Rolfe
 6. One Step—"On the Mississippi"..... Smith
- A. de Kogler,
Conductor-in-Charge.

News Briefs

Doctor Sherwood Eddy, the associate secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in America, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel Sunday afternoon February 3, at 4.30 o'clock. Mr. Eddy has just come from the States where he has been helping the past year to raise \$25,000,000 for the Y.M.C.A. He has spent two years at the front working in the Allied countries. Mr. Eddy has come to China to assist in conducting an evangelistic campaign to be carried on during the next three months.

Speech Day will be observed at the Nish Chih Kwei Public School for Chinese on Balkal Road, Yangtse-poo, at 5.30 p.m. today. Tea will be served in the Headmaster's room from 4.45 to 5.30.

The Mixed Court will observe the China New Year by having holidays from February 11 to 15, both dates inclusive. Following this, on Saturday morning, the 16th, there will be four criminal courts in session to handle the rush of business which the holidays will doubtless occasion. The British, American, Japanese and Italian Assessors will sit on that morning, instead of only two of them, as is customary.

A feud between boat coolies is believed to have been the cause of a fire on a straw boat in the Hongkew Creek early yesterday morning. It is said that the coolies on a garbage boat vengefully fired the cargo of the straw boat as it lay moored on the Fearon Road side of the creek. The Brigade, responding to a general alarm, found the tide sweeping blazing straw up against other craft in the waterway. Jets brought into play failed to extinguish these and the straw had to be removed before the danger was obviated.

Mr. August Silberman has been authorized by his father, the proprietor of Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Store, to sign his name in all matters affecting the interests of the firm.

Mr. C. Stephenson Smith, the Associated Press correspondent in Peking, has arrived in Petrograd and his place in Peking is being filled by Mr. Walter C. Whiffen, formerly correspondent in the Russian capital.

Another member will be added to the British Delegation to the Customs Tariff Revision Commission in the person of Mr. C. E. Anton, of the Hongkong office of Jardine Matheson and Co. in Hongkong, who is now in Shanghai.

The Coast Inspector's office of the

Maritime Customs has issued a notice to mariners to the effect that the steamship Chongva lies sunk in Pochin Bay, on the northern coast of Hainan Island. The wreck lies in two and one-half fathoms of water, with her port side, deck and upper works showing. From the wreck the 10-foot rock off Pochin Point bears N. 66 degrees E., magnetic, distant three-quarters of a mile.

NAVAL AIR RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 29.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

Our naval aircraft dropped many bombs yesterday on the aerodromes at Aertrycke and Engel.

During our patrols we brought down two enemy machines. All ours returned.

The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

Naval aircraft dropped many bombs on Coolkerke aerodrome. The sheds and hangars were well straddled and fires broke out.

We brought down two enemy machines during our patrols. All our machines returned.

AMERICAN A. C. PLANS MORE FOOTBALL GAMES

Resumption Next Month Of U.S.
College Sport Mentioned
At Annual Meeting

At a meeting of the Shanghai American Athletic Club held yesterday at the Carlton Cafe the following members were elected to form the Executive Committee for the following year:

Messrs. F. L. Tinkham (chairman), G. F. Ashley, G. J. Petrocelli, Paul McRae, J. W. Mitchell, S. E. Woods and Dr. A. M. Massie. Reports for the past year show a balance in the treasury and con-

When You Wake Tomorrow Morning today's liverishness, biliousness, or sick-headache will have disappeared if you seek the aid of

PINKETTES

tonight. To dispel constipation, stimulate digestion, clear the complexion, Pinkettes are perfection. Of all dealers, or, post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Seeshuen Road, Shanghai.

siderable gear on hand. The new budget, based on the sum of \$600 for new gear and running expenses, was passed by the meeting. The new gear includes additional football suits for the use of a second team in the game of American foot-

ball and it was stated that the Club hopes to play several games in this branch of athletics next month. No allowance is made in the budget for boxing, which was tried, without success, last year. Mr. Ashley, chairman of the meet-

ing, proposed that the sum of \$50 be donated to charity, half to war relief funds and half to the local American relief funds. The roster of the Club now shows over 125 playing and a considerable number of non-playing members.

The VALO Smile The smile of cigarette satisfaction

This man has found a cigarette he likes to smoke, that fulfills his idea of what a cigarette should be in quality and price. This man knows that

VALO Cigarettes

contain a smooth blend of Virginia tobacco that doesn't parch the throat or leave an unpleasant cigarette taste after smoking. He knows that he gets full money's worth in cigarette satisfaction when he buys VALO.



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ETC., ETC.

TODAY

At the Astor House Hotel

February 1st to 15th, 1918, represented by Mr. JOE R. DRURY

Showing a large and well-assorted line of

JAPANESE SILKS for MEN'S APPAREL

Made to your measure: perfect in every detail.

Send for Salesman to call on you

SHIRTS

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UNDERWEAR

SILK HOSIERY — FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS
NECKWEAR AND DRESSING GOWNS ON SALE

Place your orders now for Spring and Summer Shirts, Etc.

Deliveries made at your pleasure

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HONG KONG, 100, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.
Telephone 1111.

Address all communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office: Canton and Kowloon R.R. Station
New York Office: 100, Broadway, New York
Washington Office: Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokyo Office: 100, Ginza, Tokyo

Subscription Rates:
DAILY AND SUNDAY for Year... \$25.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY for 6 Months... \$15.00
SUNDAY, for Year... 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 10 cents per month, or
Max. \$6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
15 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special mails" privileges in China.
Registered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Post Office, Shanghai, China.

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine, damp, misty weather. Moderate
breezes. Note: The new China
Bess storm signal system is to
be inaugurated on February 1st
all along the China coast. The
depressions will be shown by
means of Latitude and Longitude
degrees according to the code
published some months ago both
by the Chinese Maritime Customs
and the Chinese Observatory.
This code may be obtained by ap-
plication either to the Chinese
Observatory or the Remaphore
station on the Bund.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 1, 1918

The Tsing Hua College Question

(American News Bulletin)

MUCH anxiety has been expressed
lately in American educa-
tional circles and among Chinese
returned students about the pre-
sent status of Tsing Hua College,
the institution founded and main-
tained by the Chinese Government
for the preparation of Chinese
students to whom the Government
grants scholarships in America.
The accusations brought against
Dr. Tsu Yu-tsung, once Dean and,
since 1913, President of the Col-
lege, have resulted in his resigna-
tion, and the entire Peking com-
munity is not only convinced that
an injustice was done Dr. Tsu but
also that his removal was suggested
to those who accused him by a
political clique with ulterior motives
which it is not diplomatic to define.
Apart from the character of these
motives, any attempt to involve
the administration of Tsing Hua Col-
lege in Chinese petty politics must
rob the institution of much of its
prestige and usefulness, and must
therefore be resented by all Amer-
icans and Chinese students returned
from America who are either
directly or indirectly interested in
education in this country.

In 1908 the United States Gov-
ernment announced to China its
intention to reduce the Boxer In-
demnities claim from \$24,440,728 to
\$13,655,472. The Chinese Govern-
ment then undertook to use the
annual remittances to educate Chi-
nese students in America, and later
announced its intention of estab-
lishing a preparatory school at
Tsing Hua to train the successful
candidates for scholarships in
America. It was understood that a
member of the Leontine staff
should have a voice in the direction
of the institution. The agreements
entered into were not precisely
hard and fast in a legal sense, but
were binding upon China in a moral
sense.

Recently, when the United States
Government, together with the Gov-
ernments of the Allied Powers,
agreed to the suspension of Boxer
Indemnity payments for a period
of five years, the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs gave a clear understanding
that China would continue to send
students to America and to main-
tain Tsing Hua College on the same
financial basis that has prevailed
heretofore.

In the maintenance of Tsing Hua
College, in its freedom from polit-
ical meddling and the arbitrary
reduction of its subsidies, Americans
have an intense interest and a
sound moral right to demonstrate
that interest. The removal of Pres-
ident Tsu, the Walchlaop's con-
trol of expenditures in minute de-
tail and the recent attempt to ap-
point to the Presidency a man who
is not an American returned stu-
dent show a new tendency towards
a kind of control of Tsing Hua
which everyone is convinced is op-
posed not only to the interests of
the College but also to American
influence and interests in China.
The checking of this tendency must
primarily be left in the hands of
our diplomatic representatives in

Russia's Threat to Repudiate Her Debt

How France, Now Among Foremost Of Bondholding Nations,
Passed Through A Similar Readjustment That For A
Time Destroyed The Faith Of The People In
Any Government Obligation

(From The Economist, Dec. 31.)

Lenine and Trotsky, according to
recent reports, have talked of re-
pudiating the debts incurred by the
Russian Imperial regime. The cap-
acity of the Bolshevik Government in
Petrograd to do any repudiating in
the name of all Russia is almost as
uncertain as the possibility of any-
body in Russia, at the present time,
guaranteeing the payment of any-
thing. From the point of view of a
believer in perpetual revolution, the
mere refusal to pay debts contracted
by anybody for any purpose can
have little, if any, moral drawbacks
to counter-balance its obvious prac-
tical benefits, and the uninformed
and irritated public is likely to see
considerable justice in the idea that
the people who lent money to the
Imperial Government to carry on its
deleterious activities should collect,
not from the victims of these activi-
ties, but from the persons to whom
they lent the money, if at all.

These considerations naturally pertain
to a somewhat primitive stage
both of morality and of financial
theory, but this seems to be the stage
in which those who have most power
in Russia at the present moment are
to be found. That repudiation is not
thought of among the moderates, the
intelligent Russians, is most prob-
able; but there is a class intervening
between the fanatical Bolsheviks and
the informed cadet which suffers
from ignorance, and if this class
learns it is not likely to favor re-
pudiation as Lenine and Trotsky talk
of it.

For the word repudiation has ac-
quired an evil connotation in the last
century or so, for all but Bolsheviks
who hold that anything done to bond-
holders is legitimate. They ordered
these things better in France at the
time when France was passing
through the Bolshevik period; in
other words, they obtained the result
which Lenine would like to obtain
without being so downright and
brutal about it. The French Revo-
lution never repudiated the debts
of the old regime. Its rulers got the
same effect, but they did it with a
certain French grace and delicacy
which left several years of hope and
trust for the bondholders intervening
between the first time of panic, when
they thought that their securities
might become worthless, and the time,
toward the beginning of the First
Consulate, when they found that
they actually were.

The devious convolutions of French
finance during the Revolution are
not very well known in detail, for
history, financial, social, and political,
was being made so fast that few had
time to stop and set it down ac-
curately, even if it should have been
safe to do so. Moreover, the monar-
chy had left the tradition of keep-
ing a fog of uncertainty around the
national finances so that nobody ever
really knew much about the public
accounts before Napoleon's day.
But so far as the accounts of the
times make it possible, the following
is an outline of the method by which
France did it.

How The French Did It

The French Revolution was brought
about in effect because the Govern-
ment could no longer meet the in-
terest on its debts. The monarchy
under Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. had
not only been prodigiously extrava-
gant, but it had been extremely un-
scientific in its methods. Being
possessed of supreme power, the King
had taken money more or less at
will, until eventually capital develop-
ed a power of hiding out which even
the royal functionaries could not
unbait.

The privileged classes were "re-
deemed" now and again, and in
return were exempted from certain
taxes, a procedure the unboundedness
of which does not seem to have ap-
peared to those who perpetrated it,
for it was repeated frequently in
the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eight-
eenth centuries. When the debt
became so large that the reduced
taxes were unable to meet the in-
terest, there was carried out what
was euphemistically called a "forced
reduction." This naturally discour-
aged investors and made necessary a
very high rate of interest to draw
out capital for the next loan; and in
a few years more the failure of re-
venues to meet the demand would
cause another forced reduction in
either capital or rate of interest.

When these reductions had be-
come uncomfortably frequent, the
financiers of the old regime varied
their program by redeeming the debt
by the issuance of paper money to
creditors, a method which had sim-
plicity to commend it, but which did
not improve the currency. Deprecia-
tion of currency naturally brought
higher prices, which increased the
expenses of the State; and so when
the people of France were called to-
gether in 1789 to decide what to do
with their Government, they found
finances in a position which seemed
as bad as it could possibly be.

It was not however, the Crown
lands were confiscated on Oct. 7,
1789, and the estates of the Church
on the 2nd of November following.
These lands it was agreed, must be

distributed among the people, and
failure to raise two modest loans by
ordinary methods, as well as the sup-
posed need of more of the medium of
exchange, inspired financial thinkers
of the time with the idea of using
the land as a basis for the expansion
of the currency.

This was not the professed reason for
the issuance of the famous assignats,
and indeed, it is probable that at the
outset this brave idea was not re-
cognized in its true character. The
State needed more money; there was
not enough money available to pro-
vide for private purchase of the con-
fiscated lands, the sale of which was
the most obvious means of obtain-
ing additional revenue, at a rate
commensurate with the needs of the
Government.

So, in December, 1789, there were
issued over the protest of such sane
financial authorities as there were in
France, assignats to the amount of
400,000,000 francs. These were in
effect mortgages on the national
lands. Bearing 5 per cent interest,
they were to have preference over
any other form of money in the pur-
chase by citizens of the national
lands, and it was believed (honestly,
so far as can be seen,) that all of
them would speedily be retired in
this way.

In other words, the State had to
get money. The easiest way to get
it was by the sale of lands. Since
the people did not have enough
money to buy the lands, the State
issued a new form of money for them
to buy with. For while assignats
were nominally bonds secured by the
confiscated domains of Crown and
Church, while people actually paid
money for them at first, they circu-
lated as money, and a few months
after their first issue were made legal
tender.

The first issue had sold at par and
for a few weeks circulated at par,
a fact which must have caused pain-
ful emotions later in the purchasers.
In the summer of 1790 the interest
was cut to 2 per cent, following the
example set by the Kings and short-
ly afterward the interest was abol-
ished altogether.

Assignats Become Paper Money

The assignats, starting as a mix-
ture of money and bonds, had now
become paper money secured by the
lands. But the sale of lands was
not progressing with entire satisfac-
tion, due to the internal troubles of
the country, and the Government,
seeing the ease with which paper
money could be printed, went on
issuing more of it. The public had
been assured, when the assignats
were first issued, that the total
would never exceed 800,000,000 francs.
But by the end of 1790 there were
1,200,000,000, and the lowest denom-
ination, originally 200 francs, in the
following year became half a franc.
By the summer of 1793 assignats
were worth something like 20 cents
on the dollar, and their issue had
reached 2,750,000,000 francs.

The most severe penalties were
enacted for exacting a premium on
coin in exchange for assignats.
Twenty years was the penalty for
the first offense of refusing to give
full face value for this paper cur-
rency, and death for the second.
Death, however, was rather com-
monplace by that time, and with the
Government in desperate need of
money and constantly issuing more
billions of these mortgages on the
lands the law could not be enforced.

Then, in 1793, Pierre Joseph Cam-
bon came forward with his plan for
a Grand Livre de la Dette Publique.
Hardly anybody knew just what the
debt was, for the scandalously com-
plicated and unreliable accounting of
the old regime had naturally been
rendered far more confused by the
Revolution; but everybody knew that
the assignats were going down and
prices were going up. Cambon's plan
called for the refunding of all forms
of public debt, assignats included, in
a unified 5 per cent debt. The entry
of a claim on the public books was a
conclusive evidence of its validity,
and its absence like evidence of its
worthlessness—a sort of perverted
anticipation of the Torrens system.

This equating of the debts of the
old regime with the assignats of the
new, was in itself a practical re-
pudiation; and this result was for-
warded by the inability, due to exile,
imprisonment, or other causes, of
many of the creditors of the old re-
gime to come forward and present
their claims. The result of this was
to raise the market value of the as-
signats from 27 to 48, very incon-
veniently for the Government, since
three-fourths of the interest on the
debt was paid in that form. Fortu-
nately, however, they soon went
down again; for the printing presses
were kept busy.

The destruction of capital in the
internal troubles, its removal from
the country with such emigres as
had been able to take part of their
wealth with them, above all the un-
willingness of persons possessing
money to give it up to the factions
which successively held the chief
power during the Terror, made it
easier to print new money than to
entice the old from its hiding places.
By June, 1794, the issue of assignats

had risen to eight billions, of which
less than a third had been exchanged
for land. Maximum prices were set
on commodities in that month, the
current value of assignats being 34
cents on the dollar; but the laws of
economics would not heed the dic-
tates of the Jacobins any more than
the laws of astronomy would alter
themselves to conform to the revolu-
tionary calendar.

Despite extraordinary military
successes, the assignats kept going
down as their number multiplied.
By February, 1795, the total issue
amounted to 45,500,000,000. This
was the total authorized issue; sev-
eral billions of counterfeiters, about as
valuable as the real ones, had been
issued by private persons who had
grasped the great truth that ability
to pay the printers in gold was the
only requisite for the literal making
of money. The assignats at that
time were worth 0.3 cents on the
dollar.

In that month the issue was finally
stopped. Though they were in effect
merely a very bad currency, the
Government now proposed, as Cam-
bon had proposed two and a half
years earlier, to remember that they
were really bonds, it would redeem
them, and the redemption, as in the
case of Cambon's grand livre, worked
to the harm of those who had legit-
imate claims on the Government.

The methods of redemption was
the paying off of the Government
bonds and assignats in new forms of
land bonds called mandats territoriaux,
which had the advantage over
assignats that while the latter, in
original theory, were merely the pre-
ferred form of currency to be offered
in payment at a sale of confiscated
lands, the possession of a mandat
entitled its possessor to take over
land of equivalent value at once.
The practical difficulty of such a
transaction did not deter the Govern-
ment from its great act of redemp-
tion of debt.

Two-thirds of the debt entered on
Cambon's book were exchanged, by
compulsion, for mandats territoriaux;
and exchanged at face value. The
assignats in general circulation were
also exchanged for mandats, but at
30 to 1—ten times their value if ex-
changed for gold. At least, the op-
portunity of such exchange was
offered, and a year or so later all
outstanding assignats were declared
void.

The magnanimity of this offer—
refunding of the debt on the books
and exchange for the assignats cir-
culating as currency of mandats at
ten times their market value—de-
pended entirely on the value of the
mandats; and the skepticism with
which they were regarded is shown
by the fact that about 24,000,000,000
worth of assignats were still out-
standing on May 21, 1797, the date
when they were declared worthless.

In other words, about four people
out of seven preferred to keep their
assignats, which they knew could be
used only a year or so longer, rather
than exchange them for new bonds
worth nominally ten times their
market value. The holders of the
securities enumerated in the grand
livre had to take them.

As a matter of fact, the forcible
entry upon land by the possessor of
a mandat was out of the question,
except in very unusual cases, and
when citizens began to try to pay
their taxes in mandats the Govern-
ment refused to recognize them ex-
cept at their value in the open mar-
ket. This value, only six months
after the first issue, and while the
condemned assignats still had a few
months to live, was about 1 1/2 cents
on the dollar.

In other words, the holders of the
debt of the kingdom and the early
obligations of the republic had re-
ceived 3 cents, and a promise to pay
33 cents at some future time (repre-
sented by the debts still entered on the
public books after the compulsory re-
demption of the two-thirds) for every
dollar which they had lent the Gov-
ernment. People who had taken as-
signats at their face value a few
years before got for 1/2 cent return
about one-twentieth of 1 per cent.

These figures, of course, are largely
theoretical, since in practice the
assignats merely circulated after
the first year or two as an all but
worthless currency. But that some
people did lose about as heavily as
that is indicated by the deep-seated
distrust of all forms of Government
obligation which persisted for many
years in certain parts of France—
traces, indeed, appearing today. It
was the Finance Ministers of the
Second Empire and the Third Re-
public who made France a nation of
bondholders.

Pleased With Army Life

(From The Chicago Defender)

Jesse Merriweather was in from
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., to see
the opera "Carmen" with Mr. and
Mrs. A. W. Merriweather. He wore
an olive drab suit and army under-
wear and several times annoyed
Mrs. Merriweather by scratching his
back to keep cool under the pressure
of a woolen shirt and sweater and
a heated opera house. After the
opera Jesse was driven to the
Merriweather home where he ate a
can of raw corn, three dozen oysters,
a pound of jelly roll and a half
dozen pigs' feet. Merriweather
says he is pleased with army life.

To Architects & Engineers

Fresh stocks just arrived of:

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LINEN, WATERBATH BLACKLINE PROCESS
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Look over our goods before leaving

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and quickly as well

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money and labour. Only
requires thinning with
Turpentine.

Wilkinson, Heywood &
Clark, Ltd.

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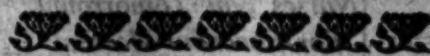
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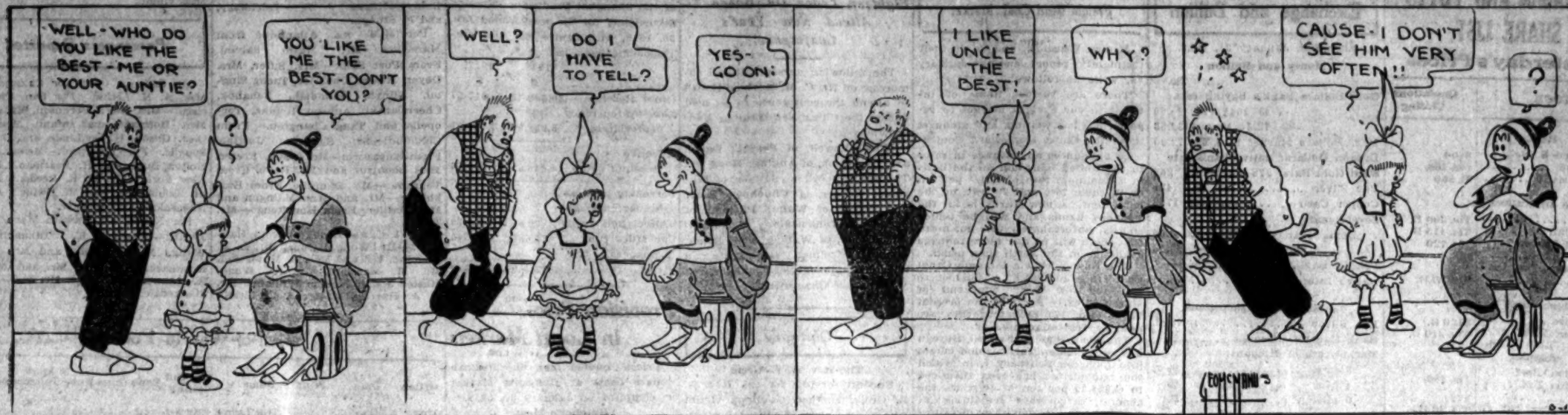
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What H. L. Mencken's 'Kultur' Is Doing to American Literature

The following article by Stuart P. Sherman, based on H. L. Mencken's new book, "A Book of Prefaces," published by Alfred Knopf, is here reproduced in its entirety. The article appeared in The Nation, and is presented to our readers as a notable piece of ironic writing.

By Stuart P. Sherman
Mr. Mencken is not at all satisfied with life or literature in America, for he is a lover of the beautiful.

We have nowadays no beautiful literature in this country, with the possible exception of Mr. Dreiser's novels; nor do we seem in a fair way to produce anything aesthetically gratifying. Probably the root of our difficulty is that, with the exception of Mr. Huxley, Otto Heller, Ludwig Lewisohn, Mr. Untermyer, G. S. Viereck, the author of "Der Kampf um deutsche Kultur in Amerika," and a few other choice souls, we have no critics who, understanding

what beauty is, serenely and purely love it. Devoid of aesthetic sense, our native "Anglo-Saxon" historians cannot even guess what ails our native literature. For a competent historical account of our national anaesthesia one should turn, Mr. Mencken assures us, to a translation, from some foreign tongue—we cannot guess which—by Dr. Leon Kellner. Thus one readily perceives that Mr. Mencken's introductions to Conrad, Dreiser and Huxley and his discourse on "Puritanism as a Literary Force" are of the first importance to all listeners for the soft breath and finer spirit of letters.

Though a lover of the beautiful, Mr. Mencken is not a German. He was born in Baltimore, September 12, 1880. That fact should silence the silly people who have suggested that he and Dreiser are secret agents of the Wilhelmian cause, "told off to inject subtle doses of Kultur into a naïf and pious people." Furthermore, Mr. Mencken is, with George Jean Nathan, editor of that stanchly American receptacle for a few-let-see, "The Smart Set." He does, indeed, rather ostentatiously litter his pages with German words and phrases—"unheimlich," "Stammvater," "Scheitern," "Kultur," "Bierische," "Kaffee-latch," "die ewige Wiederkunft," "Wille zur Macht," "u. a. w." He is a member of the Germania Mannerchor, and he manages to work the names of most of the German musicians into his first three discourses. His favorite philosopher happens to be Nietzsche, whose beauties he has expounded in two books—the "philosophy," then the "gist" of it. He perhaps a little flatteringly dangles before us the seductive names of Wedekind, Schnitzler, Bierbaum, Schoenberg and Korngold. He exhibits a certain Teutonic gusto in tracing the "Pilsner motive" through the work of Mr. Huxley. His publisher is indeed Mr. Knopf. But Mr. Knopf disarms anti-German prejudice by informing us that Mr. Mencken is of "mixed blood—Saxon, Bavarian, Hessian, Irish and English"; or, as Mr. Mencken himself puts it, with his unflinching good taste, he is a "mongrel." One cannot therefore understand exactly why Mr. Knopf thinks it valuable to announce that Mr. Mencken "was in Berlin when relations between Germany and the United States were broken off," nor why he adds: "Since then he has done no newspaper work, save a few occasional articles." Surely there can have been no external interference with Mr. Mencken's purely aesthetic ministry to the American people.

As Mr. Mencken conceives the aesthetic ministry, there is nothing

in the world more dispassionate, disinterested, freer from moral, religious or political significance. The "typical American critic," to be sure, is a pestilent and dangerous fellow, he is a Puritan; he is obsessed by non-aesthetic ideas; he is ever bent on giving instruction in the sphere of conduct; he is always talking about politics and morals. But, Mr. Mencken assures us, "criticism, as the average American intellectual understands it, is what a Frenchman, a German or a Russian would call donkeyism." Now, though Mr. Mencken is not a German, he has an open mind. One may even say that he has a "roomy" mind. And by that token he is quite certainly not a typical American critic. We imagine that he may fairly be taken as a representative of the high European critical outlook over "beautiful letters"—as he loves to call such finely sensitive work as that of Mr. Dreiser. He does not wander over the wide field of conduct with a birch rod; he simply perceives and feels and interprets the soul of loveliness in art—to use his own expressive phrase, he beats a drum for beauty.

One who does not fix firmly in mind Mr. Mencken's theoretical "Standpunkt" is likely to be somewhat confused by his practice. The careless and cursory reader of these "belles pages" of his will probably find it true, to be impressed with the aesthetic purity and serenity, not at first. One's first impression, indeed, is that Mr. Mencken has as many moral and political lions in the fire as the "typical American critic"—the poor native whose blood is not so richly tinged with Saxon, Bavarian and Hessian elements. He has a dozen non-aesthetic standards which he incessantly employs in the judgment of books and authors. He has a "philosophical theory," "politics," "social ideas," "ideas of education," and "moral convictions," with all which a piece of literature has to square, if it is to please him. These general ideas he treats by no means as trifles; he thrusts them into one's face with peculiar emphasis and insistence. So that presently one begins to suspect that his quarrel with American criticism is not so much in behalf of beauty as in behalf of a Kultur which has been too inhospitably received by such of his fellow citizens as look to another "Stammvater" than his. Of course the true explanation is that Mr. Mencken's culture propaganda is what a drummer (for das Schöne) would call his "side line." Beauty is the main burden of his pack.

Though Mr. Mencken's Kultur is not German, it reminds one faintly

of the German variety as described by Professor Eucken in October, 1914: "Our German Kultur has, in its unique depth, something shrinking and severe; it does not obtrude itself, or readily yield itself up; it must be earnestly sought after and lovingly assimilated from within. This love was lacking in our neighbors; therefore they easily came to look upon us with the eyes of hatred." Mr. Mencken's culture is like this in that one must love it ere it will seem worthy of one's love. For example, his fundamental philosophical idea is that "human life is seeking without finding, that its purpose is impenetrable, that joy and sorrow are alike meaningless."

Then there are his political notions. The good Mr. Knopf—fine good and helpful Mr. Knopf—tells us that in politics our lover of beautiful letters is "an extreme Federalist." We had divined that. Mr. Mencken himself shrinkingly betrays the fact that he considers the hopes and professions of democracy as silly and idle sentimentality.

Then there are his social ideas; he is for a somewhat severe male aristocracy; he firmly points out "how vastly the role of women has been exaggerated, how little they amount to in the authentic struggle of man."

Then there are his educational ideas. The useful Mr. Knopf informs us that Mr. Mencken "attended no university." We had divined that also. Does he not explicitly declare that "college professors, alas, never learn anything"? Does he not steadily harp on "the bombastic half-knowledge of a school teacher"? Does he not note as a sign of Mr. Huxley's critical decadence the fact that he has spoken civilly of a Princeton professor? Does he not scornfully remark, "I could be a professor if I would"?

Then there are his moral convictions. He is anti-Christian. He is for the Heremoral and against the "Skavmoral" that besets all of us of English speech. He holds with Blake that "the lust of the goat is also the lust of God." Finally there are his national and racial feelings and convictions. He holds that "the Americans are an 'inferior people,'" and that "formalism is the hall-mark of the national culture." He holds that the Anglo-Saxon civilization excels all others as a prolific mother of quacks and mountebanks. Mr. Mencken's continuous tirade against everything respectable in American morals, against everything characteristic of American society, and against everything and everybody distinguished in American scholarship and letters is

not precisely and strictly aesthetic criticism; indeed, an unsympathetic person might say that it is not criticism at all, but mere scurrilous and blackguardism. His continuous laudation of a Teutonic-Oriental pessimism and nihilism in philosophy, of anti-democratic politics, of the subjection and contempt of women, of the Heremoral, and of anything but Anglo-Saxon civilization is not precisely and strictly aesthetic criticism; an unsympathetic person might call it infatuated propaganda. But, of course, all these things are properly to be regarded as but the obiter dicta of a quiet drummer for beauty.

Still, for the aesthetic critic, it is a pleasure to turn from Mr. Mencken's somewhat polemical general ideas to the man himself as revealed by the subtle and finely woven garment of his style. Though not a German, Mr. Mencken has a beauti-

ful style; and though he could be a professor if he would, he has a learned style. To his erudition let stand as witnesses the numberless choice words calculated to send the vulgar reader to a dictionary; "multi-para," "chandalis," "lambastis," "Treuga Dei," "swamis," "gemarus," "munyonic," "glycosuria." This is clearly the vocabulary of an artist and a scholar. As an additional sign of his erudition consider his discovery that Mr. Dreiser "stems" from the Greeks; also his three-line quotation from a Greek dramatist—in the original Greek.

To prove the beauty of his phrasing and his general literary feeling one has but to open the book and dip in anywhere. Here, in Dryden's words, is "God's plenty." How gently he touches the decline of religious faith in New England: "the old God German, Mr. Mencken has a beauti-

(Continued on Page 8)

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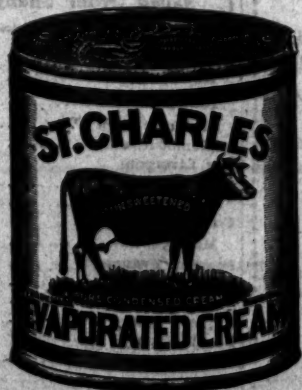
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
Bank of China	1000
Chartered	244 1/2
Marine Insurance	250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Ta. 300 B.
North China	Ta. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Ta. 720
Yangtze	2385
Yankee	Ta. 20 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	1120 B.
Hongkong Fire	Ta. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Ta. 100
Indo-China Def.	112 1/2
Shanghai Tug (a)	Ta. 28 B.
Shanghai Tug (b)	Ta. 41 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Ta. 24 B.
Oriental Cons.	274 1/2
Philippine	Ta. 0.90
Ruby	Ta. 2.40 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Ta. 120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Ta. 90 B.
New Eng. Works	Ta. 14 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Ta. 67 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Ta. 90 1/2 B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Ta. 71 B.
China Land	Ta. 50
Shanghai Land	Ta. 69 B.
Whitwell Land	Ta. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	Ta. 50
China Realty (ord.)	Ta. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Ta. 50
Cotton Mills	
S-W	Ta. 170 B.
S-W Pref.	Ta. 97 1/2
International	Ta. 90 B.
International (pref.)	Ta. 93 1/2
Loan-Ching-Low	Ta. 72 1/2
Oriental	Ta. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Ta. 120 1/2
King Yeh	Ta. 14 1/2
Yangtze	Ta. 8.50 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Ta. 95 B.
Industrials	
Salters	Ta. 22
China Sugar	Ta. 90 B.
China Sugar	Ta. 7.40 B.
Longhai	Ta. 14 1/2
Major Bros	Ta. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Ta. 70
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Ta. 14 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	530
Lane, Crawford	520
Moutrie	Ta. 5 1/2
Watson	Ta. 13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Ta. 9 B.
Amber	Ta. 1
Anglo-Java	Ta. 8.50
Anglo-Dutch	Ta. 4 B.
Ayer Tahir	Ta. 20
Batu Alam 1913	Ta. 0.90 B.
Batu Alam 1914	Ta. 2.40
Batu Alam 1915	Ta. 1 B.
Chemer United	Ta. 1.10 B.
Chemer United	Ta. 10 1/2
Chong	Ta. 2 1/2
Consolidated	Ta. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Ta. 9 B.
Gala Kalampong	Ta. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Ta. 10 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Ta. 5 1/2 B.
Kapang	Ta. 2 1/2
Kapang	Ta. 13
Kota Bahru	Ta. 7
Krookwek Java	Ta. 10 1/2 B.
Peking	Ta. 12 B.
Pingkan Durian	Ta. 5 1/2
Pernam	Ta. 0.90 B.
Rajah	Ta. 0.90 B.
Samarang	Ta. 5 B.
Sekop	Ta. 1.10 B.
Samarang	Ta. 10 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiang	Ta. 0.93 1/2
Shanghai Malay	Ta. 7
Shanghai Malay	Ta. 10.70
Shanghai Peking	Ta. 1.50 B.
Shanghai	Ta. 1.50
Sungai Duri	Ta. 5 1/2
Sungai Duri	Ta. 0.70 B.
Sungai Duri	Ta. 75 cts.
Sungai Duri	Ta. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Ta. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Ta. 4 1/2 B.
Minerals	
G. I. and B. Lumber	Ta. 110
Quartz	Ta. 5 1/2 B.
Quartz	Ta. 50
Shanghai Tug	Ta. 60 B.
Shanghai Tug	Ta. 24
Shanghai Tug	Ta. 22
Shanghai Tug	Ta. 20
Shanghai Tug	Ta. 70 B.
Shanghai Tug	Ta. 100 B.

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Rates.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 31, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 1044=Ta. 95.00
@ 72.2=Max. 1122.52
Max. Dollars Market rate Ta. 72.00
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Ta. 265
Bar Silver Ta. 491
Copper Cash per taal 1758

Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/3d.=Ta. 4.66
exch. @ 72.5=Max. 10.45
Faking Bar Ta.
Native Interest 04

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 491d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-a %
6 m-a %
Exchange on Shanghai, 99 d-a %
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.35
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 47.00

Consols \$
Exchange Opening Quotations
London T.T. 4/3d.
London Demand 4/3d.
India T.T. 294
Paris T.T. 596
Paris Demand 597
New York T.T. 103 1/2
New York Demand 103 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 69
Japan T.T. 50 1/2
Batavia T.T. 231 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m/a Cdt. 4/3d.
London 4 m/a Dct. 4/3d.
London 6 m/a Cdt. 4/6d.
London 6 m/a Dct. 4/6d.
Paris 4 m/a 614
New York L/C 105
New York D/P 106 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates
For January
Hk. Ta. 4.00 @ 4/4 41
" 1 @ 599 = France 6.97
" 1 No quotation Marks 15.44
" 0.88 @ 104 1/2 Gold 31
" 1 @ 49 1/2 Yen 3.35
" 1 @ 15 Rupee 3.47
" 1 @ 1.150 Roubles 12.81
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. 91.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions
Shanghai, January 31, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Docks Ta. 80.00
Unofficial
S.M.C. 6% deb. 1908 @ Ta. 91.00
S.M.C. 6% deb. 1910 @ Ta. 90.00
S.M.C. 7% deb. 1917 @ Ta. 100.00
Yangtze Cotton (ord.)
Ta. 8.20
Anglo Dutch Ta. 4.00
Java Consolidated Ta. 10.50

London Rubber Market
Reuter's Service
London, January 29.—Today's
rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 3 1/2d. Paid.
April to June: 2s. 4 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Previous Quotation, London, Jan.
28:—
Spot: 2s. 4d. Paid.
April to June: 2s. 5 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

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Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. in their
fortnightly report ending January
31, write as follows:—

There are various items of in-
terest in our Freight market to re-
port since last writing, and amongst
these the China Homeward Confer-
ence announces an advance in rates
to the United Kingdom on the basis
of a minimum rate of 150/- per ton
of 40 cubic feet and 20 cwt. or the
equivalent, a new Tariff is in the
Printer's hands and will be issued
shortly, unfortunately this not mean-
ing that there will be any more tonnage
available on the berth than usual.

The New York via Panama Canal
Conference announces a steamer to
load for New York about end of
March or early April at the present
Tariff (No. 17) rates but they are
net, i.e. free of rebate.

The Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau
has issued a new Tariff which comes
into force on February 1, in which
the rate on tea has been advanced
to \$55.00 per ton of 40 c. ft. The
general cargo rate remaining at
\$45.00 per ton weight or measure-
ment, at ship's option, freights,
however, across the Pacific are
rather slack at the moment owing to
the uncertainty about the U. S.
Government Import Regulations and
the difficulty in getting import
licenses.

Consistently the trade on the
China coast continues brisk in all
directions and rates are firm, there
is quite a lot of cargo to be moved
from River Ports but the excep-
tionally low water in the Yangtze
is seriously interfering with steam-
ers' movements. The Hongkong
market shows a fair demand in an-
ticipation of China New Year.

For the United Kingdom—The
Sado Maru and the Kawachi
Maru are the next boats to load
for London and Liverpool respec-
tively.

For New York via Panama—The
N.Y.K. expect to have a steamer
loading on this berth in Japan dur-
ing February but so far she has not
been declared, she will be followed
by the steamer as stated above.

Japan Coal—For the past few
months this market has been extreme-
ly quiet and no fresh business is
reported; we do not think that the next
three or four weeks or until after
the Chinese New Year holidays which
occur about the middle of February;
however, deliveries to consumers
have been well maintained in the in-
terval.

Fushun Coal—Arrivals have been
still further restricted.

Kaiping Coal—Owing to the ap-
proach of Chinese New Year the
market has as usual remained quiet,
and although deliveries under con-
tract have been regular there is little
fresh business to report. Stocks
are low and the chartering of
further steamers is a difficult busi-
ness.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, Jan. 29.—Today's metal
prices were:—
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. a. d.
f. o. b. (Nom.) 110 5 0
American Electrolytic 99
90% Copper f. o. b. 125 0 0
and L.B. c. l. 2 per ton. Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.
(net) 29 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand 50
Warehouse f. o. b. (1s.
Extra in tank) (Nom.) 30 10 0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London
or Liverpool (less 1 1/2%) Nominal
Standard Tin (Cash) 297 5 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. 52 0 0
Galvanised Sheet 24 Gauge
f. o. b. 26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) 294 5 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
London, Jan. 29.—Today's rates,
prices and deliveries were:—
Consols 2 1/4 for a-c. 154 1/2
Cheques on London at Par, Feb. 27.
T.T. on London at New York 64.76 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 49 1/2
Bank of England Rate of Dis-
count 5%
Market rate of discount 5%
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good
Fair Sakellaris 23.55d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Seinde and
Bengal 17.57d.
Cotton: Good Middling Amer-
icans 23.72d.
Plantation Rubber March
(Buyers) 24.4d.
Deliveries China Silk 153 baies
Deliveries Canton Silk 90
Deliveries Japan Silk 335
Tone of Tea Market: Nothing
doing.

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THE MANAGEMENT

Nurses Sail Tomorrow
For Foochow Meeting

Eighteen Leave On Hsiao To
Attend New Year's
Conference

The following nurses will sail to-
morrow on the C. M. steamer Hsiao
to attend the conference to be held
during the China New Year at Foo-
chow:

Misses Powell, of Peking; Ogden
and Tomlinson, of Anking; Hood and
Thomas, of Soochow; Sawyer, of Teh-
chow; Warner, of Chuchow; Sauer
and Traub, of Wuhu; Pittman, of
Shanghai; Dinkelschiller, of Tientsin;
Jarman, of Wuhinghsien; Baker,
Linhart, Steelman and Batty, of
Shanghai; Albaugh, of Kiangyin; and
Warfield, of Changsha.

Obituary

The Rev. A. L. Greig
Funeral services for the Rev. A.
L. Greig, another smallpox victim
who passed away Wednesday after-
noon, were held at the Bubbling
Well Cemetery yesterday before a
large number of sympathetic friends.
The Rev. Charles E. Darwent
officiated.

Among those who sent floral
tributes were his Shanghai col-
leagues, Central China Friends, the
Union Church Sunday School, Union
Church Committee, Mr. W. C.
Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Raw-
thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Pugh and
the Associated Mission Treasurers.

The deceased is survived by a
widow, who is in Shanghai, and a
daughter who is leaving Australia
for Shanghai. The Rev. Greig was
the China treasurer of the London
Church Society. He came to
China more than 20 years ago for
the Scottish Bible Society and later
joined the organization which he
served until his death.

He was active in missionary
work in Central and West China
most of the time and came to this
city two years ago to succeed the
late Mr. H. B. Stewart as the
treasurer of the society as well
as superintendent of the Union
Church Sunday School. He died
at the age of 50.

BOMB FOR GOVERNOR

San Francisco, January 18.—A
bomb mailed and addressed to the
Governor of California has been
intercepted at the local post office.
Upon investigation it was found
filled with dynamite. A time fuse
operated by clockwork had been set.

H. L. Mencken And
American Kultur

(Continued from Page 7)

of Plymouth Rock, as practically
conceived, is now scarcely worse
than the average jail warden or
Italian padrone. "How nobly he lays
to rest the moral faith of our fathers;
the huggensnigger morality of
timorous, whining, unintelligent
and unimaginative men—envy turned
into law, cowardice sanctified, stupid-
ity made noble Puritanism." How
adequately he interprets the spirit of
our emancipators: "The thing that
worried the more ecstatic Abolition-
ists was their sneaking sense of re-
sponsibility, the fear that they them-
selves were flouting the law by let-
ting slavery go." What a felicitous
image of Emerson!—"a diligent
drinker from German apocrypha"; alas,
poor Emerson! he left the German
apocrypha too soon, and so remained
a "pedantic" all his life. And here
are Jewish three words long that on
the forehead of "Belles Lettres" will
sparkle forever: "professional sin-
hounding," "blackmailing Puritan,"
"campaigns of smothering and sup-
pression," "the pall of Harvard
quasi-culture," "college pedagogues,"
the gifted pedagogues, "Philadel-
phia, that depressing intellectual
slum," "pedantic lecturing to the
pure in heart," "a leap to the
Victorians, the crepe-clad pundits,
the bombastic word-mongers of the
'Nation' school," "the kept idealists
of the 'New Republic,' the pious
surgings of Longfellow," the "gigle"
and "kittenishness" of Mr. Howells,
"Rufus Wilknot Griswold, that almost
fabulous sea," "the sea of cadavers,"
the "sonorous platitudes" (of Mr.
Brownell), the "calm superior
numskullery that was Victorian,"
"eminent exhortations of the Rum
Demon," "the intolerable prudishness
and dirty-mindedness of Puritanism!"
—one ingests a horse doctor's dose
of words, but fails to acquire any
illumination."

The sheer verbal loveliness of
writing like this can never pass
away. It is the writing of a
sensitive, intellectual aristocrat. It
has the quality and tone of high
breeding. It is the flower and
franchise of a noble and elevated
mind that dwells habitually with
beauty. Does not one breathe a sigh
of relief as one escapes from the
ruck and muck of American "culture"
into the clear and spacious atmos-
phere of genuine aesthetic criticism?
If by exchanging our American set
of standards for his "European" set
we could learn to write as Mr. Men-
cken does, why do we hesitate? Well,
as a matter of fact, there is already
a brave little band of sophomores in
criticism who do not hesitate. These
humming Ephemerids are mostly pre-
served in the pure amber of Mr.
Mencken's prose. At everything
accepted as finely and soundly Amer-
ican swift fly the pebbles, out gushes
the corrective vapor of a discriminat-
ing abuse. The prospect for beauti-
ful letters in America is visibly
brightening.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return
of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign
Settlement) for the week ended Jan.
28, 1918, with figures for the cor-
responding week last year:—

	1918	1917
Gross Receipts	30,399.47	29,617.57
Loss by currency depreciation	5,952.96	7,931.01
Effective Receipts	24,446.51	22,586.56
Percentage of loss by currency de- preciation	20.31	25.19
Car Miles run	75,683	72,545
Passengers car- ried	1,377,459	1,300,350

Provision Prices
in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican
dollars cents at Hongkong Market
as compiled on January 29, 1918.

Best	per lb.
Mutton	14-20
Pork	16-20
Veal	25-30

Best	per lb.
Bream	16-18
Cod	18-18
Mandarin	20-20
Mackerel	25-20
Pomfret	20-25
Salmon	16-18
Shall	none
Sole	14-16
Whitebait	none

Game, Poultry and Eggs	
Deer	each 1.60-2.00
Duck	" 50-80
Geese	per doz. 10-20
Pow	per lb. 12-20
Green	each 1.00-1.20
Hare	" 30-40
Partridge	" 40-50
Pheasant	" 50-60
Pigeons	" 12-20
Plover	" 10-12
Quail	" 14-16
Salp	" 10-16
Turkey	per lb. 30-35
Teal	each 14-16
Wild Duck	" 20-40
Wild Pigeons	" 10-12
Woodcock	" 50-60
Wild Geese	" 40-50

Fruit	
Appricots	" none
Bananas	" 6-7
Cherries	" none
Cocanuts	each 15-16
Chestnuts	per lb. 8-10
Figs	per doz. none
Grapes	per lb. none
Lemons	each 6-8
Lichess	per lb. none
Mangoes	each none
Mangosteens	per doz. none
Melons	each none
Oranges	per lb. 4-8
Peaches	" none
Peraimmons	" none
Peaches	per lb. none
Pineapples	each 12-16
Pineapples	" none
Pears	per lb. 8-10
Strawberries	" none
Walnuts	" 10-12

Vegetables	
Artichokes	per lb. 2-3
Asparagus	per doz. none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. none
Brand Beans	" 8-10
Beetroot	per bunch 1-3
Cabbage	each 3-5
Celery	per bunch 2-10
Carrots	" 2-3
Cauliflower	each 10-20
Egg Plant	per lb. 5-7
French Beans	each 2-3
Green Corn	" 20-22
Leeks	per bunch none
Mushrooms	per lb. none
Onions	per lb. 5-6
Peas	" none
Potatoes	per pic. 22.50-3.00
Pumpkins	per bunch 3-4
Radishes	per bunch 1-3
Spinach	per lb. 3-4
Tomatoes	" 3-10
Turnips	per bunch 2-3

Grain and Flour	
Flour American	per 50 lb. 36.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb. 34.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb. 32.75
Rice	per 200 lb. 77.00

Milk	
Foreign dairies	per bottle 20
Chinese dairies	" 17

Fuel	
House Coal	per ton Ta. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Ta. 17.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles 11.00
Fodder	
Barley	per 114 lbs. 22.85
Bran	" 22.05
M. KILNER, Chief Inspector.	

Sicawei Weather Report

30.—Misty but fine weather with
moderate monsoon. The barometers
have risen again almost everywhere
in China.

31.—Very fine weather. Hoar
frost. Eight S.E. breezes.

Thursday, January 31, 1918.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
22 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hanoi, Peking, Bangkok, Ipoh, Singapore, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kiang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavo (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papote, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,500,000
Total \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Iliolo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 25,980,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayovsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

SEANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.
Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,371,500
Reserve Fund H\$120,000
Investment reserve fund H\$20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.
Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
Total \$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.83

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 36,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,100,000
London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dairen, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokio, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kalyuen, Peking, Rangoon, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.
Paid-up Capital \$300,000.00
Reserve 10,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00
U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches:
Batavia, Hankow, Russia, Bombay, Hongkong, San Francisco, Calcutta, Kobe, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, London, San Pedro de, Canton, Macoris, Santiago de los, Caracas, Manila, Shanghai, Cebu, Medellin, Singapore, Colon, Moscow, Tientsin, (Cristobal C.Z.) Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Panama, Yokohama, Republic Peking.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital:
Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund:
Gulden 11,595,461 (about £968,283)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Teluk-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3½ per annum. For 6 months at 4½ per annum. For 12 months at 5½ per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 862,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Keping Tels 10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Soochow Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kiukiang Road
Capital Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Yen 3,800,000
Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo
Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:
2318 Manager. 4603 Comptroller.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

行銀華中

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushieh, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohing, Haichow, Canton, Pongpu, Hongkong, Tsingkiangpu.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

Date and Destination	Fer	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan Ports	Penna	12.30	..	..	..	..	12.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro m.	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	..	14.00	..	..	..	..	14.15
Europe via N'aki & V'ostock	Penna	11.00	..	..	14.30	..	10.00
Tsingtau, Manchuria & Dalay	Kobe maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Chinwangtao	Protons	11.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Penna	..	..	..	11.20	..	11.00
Tsao, Dairen, M'churia & K'pe	Kobe maru	..	..	..	11.20	..	11.00
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	..	..	..	11.20	..	11.00
Fochow	Hean	21.00	17.00	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Chicago maru	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin .. .. .	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Manila and Hongkong ..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan .. .. .	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ts'ing (Daily except Sunday)	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow .. .. .	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hein Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Swatow and Hongkong ..	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Venezuela	16.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Whampoa, Chefoo & Tientsin	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
via Chinwangtao .. .. .	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
N'aki, Kobe, Y'ama, C'ua	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
U. S. & K'pe via U.S.A.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Sunday, Feb. 3.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Whampoa, Chefoo & Chin'ao	Tungchow	18.30	..	..	..	..	18.00
Monday, Feb. 4.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
Hongkong	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Swatow	Fenchen	21.00	17.00	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Thursday, Feb. 6.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy and Soochow	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.
A Money letters and parcel 11 a.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.
Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice		
Destination.	Mails.	
Shanghai-Nanking	Close Daily.	
Train.	a.m. p.m.	
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00 9.00	
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wush and intermediate places	2.30	
Soochow, Wush, Changchow and intermediate places	4.30	
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China	9.00	
Shanghai-Hangchow	Train.	
Stichwang, (and Sze-king), Sungking, Fengking, Kasha-n, Kashing, Wangtien, Shiahhi, (and Tung-hianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Lih-ping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 8.00	
Singchow, Sungking, Fengking, Kasha-n, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Shiahhi, (and Tung-hianghsien), Changan,		

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE		
For London or Liverpool via ports.		
*For Liverpool.		
	Tons	
KAWACHI MARU	12,500	
AMERICAN LINE		
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and S. F. L. Wash.		
SUWA MARU	21,000	Feb. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Mar. 17
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE		
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Feb. 2
OMI MARU	7,000	Feb. 5
TAKEKISHI MARU	4,500	Feb. 9
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Feb. 12
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Feb. 16
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)		
YEIKO MARU	4,000	Feb. 7
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Feb. 14
FOR JAPAN		
KAMO MARU	16,000	Feb. —
Kobe to Seattle		
KATORI MARU	19,000	Jan. 26
FOR HONGKONG		
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Mar. 8
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG		
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Feb. 16
SUWA MARU	21,000	April 22
AUSTRALIAN LINE		
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)		
AKI MARU	12,500	Feb. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	Mar. 30
NIKKO MARU	10,000	April 17
CALCUTTA LINE		
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)		
BOMBAY LINE		
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)		
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.		
For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.		
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.		

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line			
Mail 101	Mail 102	Local 103	Local 104
208	209	210	211
224	225	226	227
238	239	240	241
252	253	254	255
266	267	268	269
280	281	282	283
294	295	296	297
308	309	310	311
322	323	324	325
336	337	338	339
350	351	352	353
364	365	366	367
378	379	380	381
392	393	394	395
406	407	408	409
420	421	422	423
434	435	436	437
448	449	450	451
462	463	464	465
476	477	478	479
490	491	492	493
504	505	506	507
518	519	520	521
532	533	534	535
546	547	548	549
560	561	562	563
574	575	576	577
588	589	590	591
602	603	604	605
616	617	618	619
630	631	632	633
644	645	646	647
658	659	660	661
672	673	674	675
686	687	688	689
700	701	702	703
714	715	716	717
728	729	730	731
742	743	744	745
756	757	758	759
770	771	772	773
784	785	786	787
798	799	800	801
812	813	814	815
826	827	828	829
840	841	842	843
854	855	856	857
868	869	870	871
882	883	884	885
896	897	898	899
910	911	912	913
924	925	926	927
938	939	940	941
952	953	954	955
966	967	968	969
980	981	982	983
994	995	996	997
1008	1009	1010	1011
1022	1023	1024	1025
1036	1037	1038	1039
1050	1051	1052	1053
1064	1065	1066	1067
1078	1079	1080	1081
1092	1093	1094	1095
1106	1107	1108	1109
1120	1121	1122	1123
1134	1135	1136	1137
1148	1149	1150	1151
1162	1163	1164	1165
1176	1177	1178	1179
1190	1191	1192	1193
1204	1205	1206	1207
1218	1219	1220	1221
1232	1233	1234	1235
1246	1247	1248	1249
1260	1261	1262	1263
1274	1275	1276	1277
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1302	1303	1304	1305
1316	1317	1318	1319
1330	1331	1332	1333
1344	1345	1346	1347
1358	1359	1360	1361
1372	1373	1374	1375
1386	1387	1388	1389
1400	1401	1402	1403
1414	1415	1416	1417
1428	1429	1430	1431
1442	1443	1444	1445
1456	1457	1458	1459
1470	1471	1472	1473
1484	1485	1486	1487
1498	1499	1500	1501
1512	1513	1514	1515
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1540	1541	1542	1543
1554	1555	1556	1557
1568	1569	1570	1571
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1596	1597	1598	1599
1610	1611	1612	1613
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1638	1639	1640	1641
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1666	1667	1668	1669
1680	1681	1682	1683
1694	1695	1696	1697
1708	1709	1710	1711
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1904	1905	1906	1907
1918	1919	1920	1921
1932	1933	1934	1935
1946	1947	1948	1949
1960	1961	1962	1963
1974	1975	1976	1977
1988	1989	1990	1991
2002	2003	2004	2005
2016	2017	2018	2019
2030	2031	2032	2033
2044	2045	2046	2047
2058	2059	2060	2061
2072	2073	2074	2075
2086	2087	2088	2089
2100	2101	2102	2103
2114	2115	2116	2117
2128	2129	2130	2131
2142	2143	2144	2145
2156	2157	2158	2159
2170	2171	2172	2173
2184	2185	2186	2187
2198	2199	2200	2201
2212	2213	2214	2215
2226	2227	2228	2229
2240	2241	2242	2243
2254	2255	2256	2257
2268	2269	2270	2271
2282	2283	2284	2285
2296	2297	2298	2299
2310	2311	2312	2313
2324	2325	2326	2327
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2982	2983	2984	2985
2996	2997	2998	2999
3010	3011	3012	3013
3024	3025	3026	3027
3038	3039	3040	3041
3052	3053	3054	3055
3066	3067	3068	3069
3080	3081	3082	3083
3094	3095	3096	3097
3108	3109	3110	3111
3122	3123	3124	3125
3136	3137	3138	3139
3150	3151	3152	3153
3164	3165	3166	3167
3178	3179	3180	3181
3192	3193	3194	3195
3206	3207	3208	3209
3220	3221	3222	3223
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3248	3249	3250	3251
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3276	3277	3278	3279
3290	3291	3292	3293
3304	3305	3306	3307
3318	3319	3320	3321
3332	3333	3334	3335
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3360	3361	3362	3363
3374	3375	3376	3377
3388	3389	3390	3391
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3724	3725	3726	3727
3738	3739	3740	3741
3752	3753	3754	3755
3766	3767	3768	3769
3780	3781	3782	3783
3794	3795	3796	3797
3808	3809	3810	3811
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3962	3963	3964	3965
3976	3977	3978	3979
3990	3991	3992	3993
4004	4005	4006	4007
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4116	4117	4118	4119
4130	4131	4132	4133
4144	4145	4146	4147
4158	4159	4160	4161
4172	4173	4174	4175
4186	4187	4188	4189
4200	4201	4202	4203
4214	4215	4216	4217
4228	4229	4230	4231
4242	4243	4244	4245
4256	4257	4258	4259
4270	4271	4272	4273
4284	4285	4286	4287
4298	4299	4300	4301
4312	4313	4314	4315
4326	4327	4328	4329
4340	4341	4342	4343
4354	4355	4356	4357
4368	4369	4370	4371
4382	4383	4384	4385
4396	4397	4398	4399
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4424	4425	4426	4427
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4452	4453	4454	4455
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4480	4481	4482	4483
4494	4495	4496	4497
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4550	4551	4552	4553
4564	4565	4566	4567
4578	4579	4580	4581
4592	4593	45	

Business and Official Notices

Notice To Mariners

No. 651.

CHINA SEA.

Klungchow District.

Northern Coast of Hainan Island—Pochin Bay.

Wreck.

NOTICE is hereby given that the S.S. Chongva lies sunk in Pochin Bay, northern coast of Hainan Island. From the Wreck the 10-foot rock off Pochin Point bears N. 66° E., magnetic, distant 3/4 of a mile. The Wreck lies in 2 1/2 fathoms of water with her portside, deck, and upperworks showing.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 31st January, 1918.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 11th to the 23rd February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

(Sgd.) A. Stephen,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st February, 1918.

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

I have this day empowered my son, August Silberman, to sign my name in all matters affecting my above-named firm.

(Sgd.) I. SILBERMAN,
Proprietor.

Shanghai, Feb. 1st, 1918.

The Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd.

NOTICE

THE Third Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers on Saturday, February 9, 1918, at 11 a.m., to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company to December 31st, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 9th February, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

16712

I. ZVYAGIN

Graduated with honors from the PETROGRAD CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC.

Lessons given for

Piano

Terms Moderate apply to
MESSRS. MOUTRIE & Co.

16706

The Cathay Trust Limited

(in liquidation)

NOTICE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS.

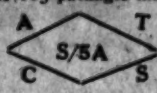
Notice is hereby given that a third return of Tls. 0.50 per share, payable in debentures of The Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate Ltd., (in terms of the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 21st January, 1918), has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after 1st February, 1918, against production of the Liquidators' Certificate for endorsement.

J. C. DYER, Liquidator.
F. N. MATTHEWS, "
Shanghai, 26th January, 1918.

16647

NOTICE

We beg to give notice that a delivery order issued by us in favor of the Ching Chong Match Factory on March 8th, 1917, No. A371 for 163 packages marked:



1 up

on account of which 150 packages were delivered on September 3rd, 1917, has been lost and a new delivery order No. A1774 for the balance of 13 packages has this day been issued, and the original order No. A371 is consequently declared null and void.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.
16690

LOST

Bills of lading for the under-mentioned goods have been taken from us:

(1) for cases of cassia, (2) for five cases cassia, (3) for 1 case of cassia, (4) for 12 cases of cassia, all marked [S/5A], from Ningpo by s.s. Kiangtien on 20th day of 1st moon, on 22nd day of 1st moon, on 28th day of 1st moon, 11th day of 2nd moon and on 4th day of 7th moon respectively. (5) for 1 case of cassia, marked [S/5A], from Ningpo by s.s. Ninghao on 28th day of 1st moon. (6) for 3 cases of cassia marked [S/5A] (7) for 2 cases of cassia, marked [S/5A] (8) for 1 case of cassia marked [S/5A] by s.s. Kiangtien from Ningpo on 16th day of 10th moon. Also 2 bills of lading each for 7 cases of cassia, marked [S/5A] and [S/5A] by s.s. Peking from Ningpo on 11th day of 8th moon and on 10th day of 9th moon respectively.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating the aforesaid bills, which have been declared null and void.

WONG NEE KEE.
黃義記

16686

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Under the distinguished patronage of
SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.

Exhibition of British official

WAR FILMS

IN AID OF WAR FUNDS.

The King's Visit to His Grand Fleet

The Battle of Arras

The Advance of the Tanks,

etc., etc., etc.

AND

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday, 7th February, 1918,

at 9 p.m.

Seats \$3, \$2 and \$1.

MATINEE

Saturday, 9th Feb. 1918 at 3 p.m.

Circle Adults Children

Stalls (reserved) 2.00 0.50

" (unreserved) 1.00 0.25

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

16624

BILL SMITH

"Just as no politician will save a man who is not getting nutriments—no no methods or devices will save a business that is not consciously or unconsciously applying the principles of efficiency."



Hirano Mineral Water (Reynell's) cannot be limited.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quetch & Co.
Sole Agents

Notice of Removal

CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPANY

have this day moved into their new offices

2A KIUKIANG ROAD

(first floor of the International Bank Building)

16699

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 3961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

WANTED, a young American,

familiar with office work, competent to take charge, if necessary. Apply, with references, to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

F.3.

WANTED MOTOR CARS

Old and Discarded Cars. Full particulars required as to make, seating accommodation, age, condition of car, tyres, chassis and mechanical parts, specification of motor and other parts, and photo of car. Purchases are for ports outside of China, and prices must be rock-bottom.

"SPEED,"

c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

New Provisions

English Ham, \$1.00 per lb.
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1123-23 Broadway

Telephone North 639

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Transport, etc.

We carry a full line of

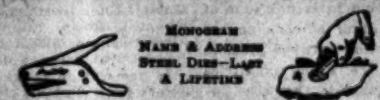
CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits

GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd Phone West 800

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HONG LIST, 1918

The name of Mr. E. A. Measor, Sub-Manager, was inadvertently omitted from the list of officials of this Company.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Hill's Special Offer of Guaranteed Hosiery!

6 pairs Silk Stockings for 6 months!

We guarantee our "MONARCH" Art Silk Hosiery Stockings on the following conditions: We do not sell less than 6 pairs of one style, size or colour to a customer. They are to be changed 3 times each week. If any of these stockings wear through within 6 months from day of purchase we will replace each worn pair with a new pair, absolutely free of charge.

Price, \$1.46 per pair. Offer holds good until Feb. 15, 1918.

HILL'S LIQUIDATION SALE

119 Szechuen Road.

ICHIKI & COMPANY

RED HOUSE!!!

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

FOR SALE

FINE SECOND-HAND PIANO

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Rate-payers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invite applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

16590

PROF. I. K. SETO

EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATH, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).

The well-known baritone

PROF. G. ZALSMAN

has arrived in Shanghai from his concert-tour, and is prepared to receive pupils for singing and voice production.

Those desirous to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity should apply to:

F. J. BLOM, C.E.

6 Avenue Edward VII.

Tel. 462.

16672

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernized—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home

This Winter Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory; it's right on the road.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephone North 483

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET: Central, furnished

rooms, board optional. Apply 3,

Minghong Road. Tel. North 2650.

16695 F.4.

CENTRAL: A small nicely furnished

room to let, with board, at

Mex. \$70 per month. Apply to

Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

16698 F.1.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SCANDINAVIAN, speaking English

and little Russian, desires

board and lodging in Russian

family. Apply to Box 248, THE

CHINA PRESS.

16717 F.3.

WANTED by a lady, furnished

room with bathroom attached.

Separate entrance, without board.

Must be central. Please state

terms, to Box 246, THE CHINA

PRESS.

16708 F.1.

WANTED to rent, furnished flat

with kitchen, or small house, preferably

vicinity Hongkew Park.

Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA

PRESS.

16677 F.1.

LOST

STRAYED or stolen, Airdale dog

from vicinity of Avenue Joffre and

Ferguson Road. Reward, if return

to R. H. Parker, 700 Avenue

Joffre.

16686 F.1.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET, from Feb-

ruary 1st, No. 7, Barchet Road.

For further particulars apply to C.

M. Myers, 9 Hankow Road.

16719

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable

experience in legal, consular,

syndicate, journalistic, commercial

and official translator work, undertakes

translation in English and Chinese of

agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents

advertisements, and commercial documents,

etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun,

c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D.,

159 Haining Road, opposite West

End Lane.

16656 F.2.

ANTIMONY

REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government

Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPHMIN"

16668

Business and Official Notices

are Continued on

Page 11

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by married

man, capable of taking charge

of large material godown; has good

knowledge of general office routine,

card systems, etc. Outport no

objection, A.T. references. Apply

to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.

16709 F.2.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION desired

by American. Five recent

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